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SOCIAL JUSTICE

Father Coughlin's Weekly Review

Produce For Use At a Fair Profit

Volume III No. 12 | Royal Oak, Michigan | March 22, 1937

Congress in "Sitdown," Extends Reserve Act

Red Plotters Push Drive in Coal Regions

Own Agitators Disclose How Leaders Are Carrying Out Orders From Moscow

Using the exploitation of the coal operators in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania as a basis for purposes of their own exploitation, Communist agitators are making a concerted drive and are flooding the area with propaganda and camouflaged lecturers and spell-binders.

Workers, who have been misled by the emissaries of Moscow and realize their deception, have revealed startling information relative to the acknowledged plans of these Communist organizers.

For years the anthracite coal operators imported thousands of poor immigrants from the eastern countries of Europe as cheap labor, and this exploitation left the area an easy prey to the penetrating poison which emanates from Moscow.

Workers Beat Up Red Leader

For the past three years, Steve Nelson, who bears an alias, has been operating as the Communist organizer of the anthracite regions, aided by such satellites as Bruno Zelinski and Harold Spencer, who have seized on the "Workers' Alliance" as their means of organizing the unemployed of the Wilkes-Barre area into Communism.

Recently the W. P. A. headquarters in Wilkes-Barre was the scene of a near-riot when Harold Spencer, Communist leader of the Workers' Alliance," was discovered in his deception, and badly beaten by his unemployed followers. Following the episode, one of Spencer's right-hand men gave the following information as to the plans and program of Nelson, Spencer and

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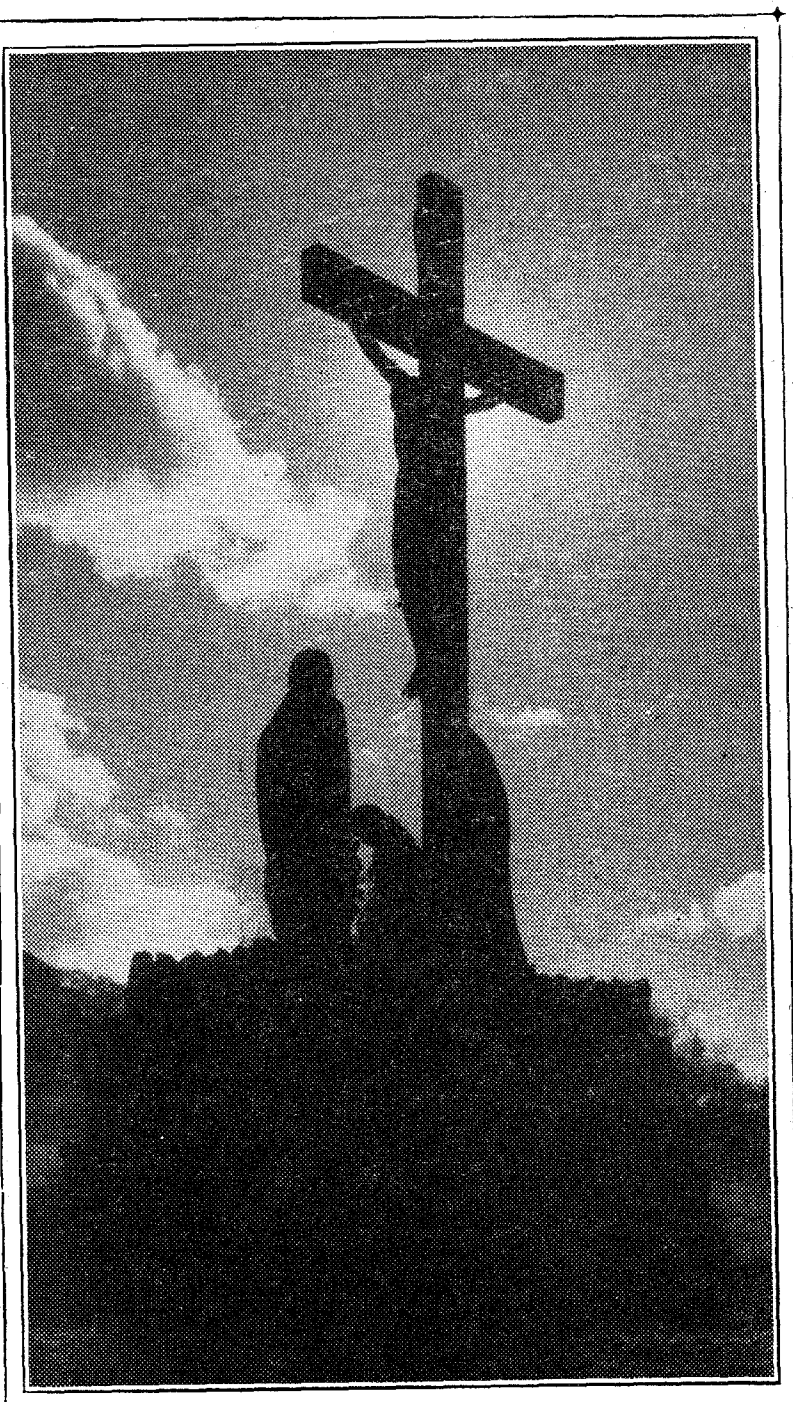

In silent silhouette against the sunset on many a cemetery knoll or roadside shrine, the carven tableau of the Crucifixion continues down the ages to preach the Good Friday sermon of God's sacrifice and man's redemption.

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U. S. to Pay Debt Toll to the Private Coiners For Two More Years

While the general public was being bemused by the much-heralded "mandate" pretext of those who want to reform the Supreme Court, the administration recently acted on another mandate—a real one, from the international bankers—by forcing Congress to pass a bill that further entrenches the power of the Federal Reserve System.

The bill provides for an extension until June 30, 1939, of the authority of the Federal Reserve Banks to use United States government bonds as collateral for their fountain-pen money.

Despite the brilliant vocal opposition of Representative Patman of Texas — who, strangely enough, voted for the legislation when the roll call was read—the measure was enacted by a vote of 280 to 104. Carrying a White House "must" label, the bill previously had been passed by the Senate.

Under terms of this latest legislative sell-out to the money changers, Federal Reserve notes will continue to be created against tax-exempt government bonds at a cost to the bankers of 27 cents for each thousand dollars in currency. At the same time, the bankers will draw interest on the bonds.

An Encouraging Sign

Only one optimistic commentary came from the ranks of opponents of the bill. This commentary had to do with the size of the vote in the House, and was expressed by Representative Lemke of North Dakota.

Lemke, who carries the fight for honest money legislation in the House as does Senator Borah in the upper chamber, was encouraged by the fact that 105 votes could be mustered against the bank bill. He said:

"When this bill was originally passed four years ago, there were about 39 votes against it, but today we have 105 members of the house of representatives who refused to farm out the money and credit of the nation to a few high-binders and international bankers with which to wreck the nation again."

Representative Patman's incongruous action of first attacking the Federal Reserve System, and then voting for the bill, was simply a case of subjugating his principles to political expediency. He is opposed to our dishonest money system, and has often so represented himself on the floor of the House.

Patman Explains Stand

He explained his paradoxical position on this occasion by saying:

"In the past I have opposed this proposal. Since that time, however, a situation has developed which I believe justifies my vote for the bill. It provides that it shall be effective for only two years. If a vote against it would cause a change in the banking system . . . I would vote that way.

"Mr. Speaker, under certain facts and circumstances with which I am acquainted, I am not going to make a speech in opposition to the bill and will vote for it. **If this bill provided for a permanent extension, as proposed by a few in authority, I would oppose it in every honorable way I could oppose it.**"

But Mr. Patman did make a speech, a long one, in opposition to the bill. He said in part:

"It seems ridiculous to me that the government should issue a bond drawing 3 per cent interest, sell that bond to a bank, then permit the bank to deposit the bond with the Federal Reserve Bank and get its face value in new money by paying

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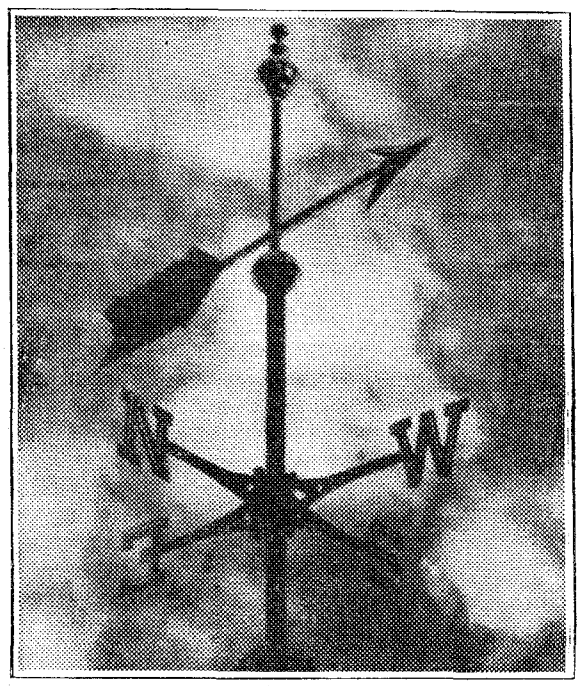

THE INDICATOR

By Father Coughlin

ALMOST two years ago I stated that the National Recovery Act showed internal evidences of having been written unconstitutionally with m a l i c e aforethought. In other words, the drive against the Supreme Court began in 1933 with an attempt to discredit it. Was it the plan of certain individuals to make dramatic gestures for the relief of the unemployed and of the laborers, but with the thought in mind of having these gestures invalidated by the "Nine Old Men?"

* * *

The Dickstein Committee should receive some of your attention. This is a committee of Congressmen supposedly interested in investigating Communism and other radical movements, headed by the representative whose name it bears. In reality German Americans are beginning to think that Mr. Dickstein, with the assistance of Frank Prince, power behind the throne, is more concerned in discrediting their Fuehrer than he is in smearing Mr. Stalin and his followers.

* * *

Undoubtedly the president is deserving of his hard-earned vacation following the arduous trip to South America. He is about to sit down at Warm Springs, Georgia, to keep in style with the rest of the nation.

* * *

In two years the Vice President, John Nance Garner, will have attained his 70th year. In keeping with the policies of his superiors, Mr. Garner, it is reported, will either resign or else be forced to move over in the vice-presidential chair while the assistant vice president will wield the gavel.

* * *

By the way, St. George Norris of Nebraska, who has fought many a dragon, has also attained the Biblical three score and ten. If it is remembered correctly, Mr. Roosevelt insisted that he come out of retirement to accept the responsibilities of a senator. Evidently, the goose and the gander don't eat the same kind of food.

* * *

While commenting upon these decrepit senators, both William Borah and Hiram Johnson melted into uselessness several years ago, according to all New Deal calendar computations. However, it is better to be alive from the shoulders up, as they certainly are. Both of them fought the World Court to a stand still and will be the last men down in the Supreme Court battle.

* * *

Sir Samuel Hoare, first lord of the British admirality, informs the American people that **there is a thorough understanding between our government and his government.** We learn from him that when the next war breaks out, the United States navy will line up with the British navy against Italy, etc.

* * *

Were it not for the British press we would know little about our foreign financial affairs and our international diplomacy. Walter Runciman and Monsieur Bonnet, representing English and French banking interests and governments, visited Mr. Roosevelt a short while ago. Immediately following their departure from America, Mr. Roosevelt startled the country by his blast against the Supreme Court.

* * *

What is the connection? Well, there is the Johnson Act which forbids extending loans to foreign nations who have welshed on their debts. It also forbids these foreign nations from floating bonds in our country until such debts are paid. Now the wicked Supreme Court naturally would be forced to declare unconstitutional any loan which Mr. Morgenthau would make to bolster the credit of England and France against Germany and Italy. Peeping through the knot-hole, **it is easy to discern that the Supreme Court must be muzzled before it will become constitutional to float English and French bonds in the United States, and before Mr. Morgenthau can use his $2-billion Stabilization Fund to keep the munitions factories in England and in France going at full speed.**

* * *

What of it? We Americans are just spoiling for a fight. We are like the man who goes to war to preserve peace. We are even going into dictatorship to save democracy. And one better: We will fight Hitler in order to destroy Stalin.

* * *

A pert suggestion to the administration: If bigger and better strikes will be multiplied, so that industrial disorder will reign from coast to coast, then the president can declare martial law, thereby relegating the Supreme Court, the Senate and the House of Representatives to the ash pile.

* * *

A foresighted Congressman informs me that he is disturbed. "If the Supreme Court is legislated out of existence for all practical purposes, then Congress will be next. This means my job," said he. . . .

* * *

So Mr. Roosevelt is grieved because the Supreme Court invalidated the AAA! Stop, look and listen for a moment: The AAA was predicated upon the destruction of foodstuffs and the plowing under of cotton. In other words, Mr. Roosevelt is sorry that that policy has not been perpetuated. Sensible people recognize that the Supreme Court's action in outlawing the agricultural act saved Mr. Roosevelt from himself. It was a kind father who took a sharp razor away from his bad little boy.

THE President's fireside chat on the Supreme Court warmed the cockles of many hearts. Incidentally, the "Nine Old Men" must have been hot under the collar.

* * *

Mr. Roosevelt informed us that it was practically impossible to word an amendment that would be acceptable to thirty-six state legislatures, although forty-six of them are Democratic. Is it to be presumed that it is easier to write a lengthy piece of legislation that will be acceptable to three-fourths of the American people?

* * *

Perhaps an indirect challenge has been issued, if anyone cares to accept it, to coin in simple language an amendment which would be favored by thirty-six of the state legislatures. Granting that there is a crisis; granting that the present Constitution is unable to meet it; granting that there is need for federal legislation to help the unemployed, the ill-fed, the ill-clothed and the ill-housed; granting that some federal action must be forthcoming to regulate minimum living wages and maximum hours of labor, the following amendment to the Constitution is submitted:

> **"Congress shall have power to enact legislation in the matter of wages and the hours for all persons engaged in any industry in the United States and its possessions insofar as the products of the indus try in which these persons are employed are obtained or used or consumed outside the state or possession."**

* * *

Such an amendment would solve half the industrial problem and no more. It is to be remembered that a minimum wage, even though it amounted to $5 an hour, **would mean nothing unless the purchasing power of the dollar was regulated for the benefit of the consumers.** If a minimum wage were legislated into existence without regulation of the dollar's purchasing power being effected, the consumers would have the questionable pleasure of handling thousands upon thousands of dollars without obtaining much benefit for themselves and families.

* * *

Any logical person recognizes that the purchasing power of the dollar must be regulated by Congress before the wage problem or industrial problem can be solved.

* * *

Thus, is a second amendment to the Constitution required to cover that exigency? Positively no! Already the Constitution gives Congress the power "**to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin.**" This power Congress has had from the very beginning. This power Congress has permitted to be used by the Federal Reserve Bankers for their private gain. This power must be put to work with the new power resulting from an amendment.

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The Last Call!

Social Justice Publishing Co., Inc.
Box 150
ROYAL OAK, MICH.

REV. CHAS. E. COUGHLIN
Editor and Publisher

March 1937

An Open Letter to Subscribers:

To those of you who have not renewed your subscription to SOCIAL JUSTICE, I extend my thanks for the co-operation which I received last year.

I trust that you will accept my word that I attempted to serve you to the best of my ability.

However, even in the event that at some future time you will not renew your subscription to SOCIAL JUSTICE, may I take this opportunity to wish you a plenitude of God's blessings.

Cordially yours,

Charles E. Coughlin

CEC:BM

Social Justice Publishing Co.,
Box 150, Royal Oak, Mich.

Gentlemen:

I do not feel that I can afford to miss a single one of the forthcoming issues of SOCIAL JUSTICE. This year, more than ever, I feel that we need just the information which our paper carries.

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SOCIAL JUSTICE

FATHER COUGHLIN'S WEEKLY REVIEW

Published by The Social Justice Publishing Co.

March 22, 1937 162 Volume III No. 12

Copyrighted, 1936, by The Social Justice Publishing Company; published weekly; publication and editorial office, Box 150, Royal Oak, Michigan. Subscription price, United States and possessions, $2.00 per year. Unless otherwise directed; we begin all subscriptions with the current issue. Entered as second class matter, March 12, 1936, at the Post Office at Royal Oak, Michigan, under the act of March 3, 1879.

PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

1. **Liberty of conscience and education.**
2. **Just, living, annual wage.**
3. **Nationalization of important public resources.**
4. **Private ownership of all other property.**
5. **Control of private property for public good.**
6. **Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a government-owned Central Bank.**
7. **Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.**
8. **Maintain cost of living on an even keel.**
9. **Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.**
10. **Labor's right to organize.**
11. **Recall of non-productive bonds.**
12. **Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.**
13. **Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.**
14. **Simplification of government and lower taxes.**
15. **Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.**
16. **Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property; with government's chief concern for the poor.**

Governor Hurley of Massachusetts Fights for Freedom of Youth

GOVERNOR HURLEY and the Assemblymen of Massachusetts successfully opposed the ratification of the Youth Regimentation Amendment. This amendment appeared before the Governor and the Assemblymen of Massachusetts under the title of "Child Labor Amendment."

In 1924, the citizens of Massachusetts, by a vote of 4 to 1, swamped the proposal to regiment the boys and girls of America. These people were not fooled by the rouge and lipstick of the words, "child labor." Section 1 of Article XV of the proposed amendment states that **"Congress shall have power to limit, regulate and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age."** It accepts the definition of labor as "any mental or physical exertion."

Note that the amendment does not propose to prohibit gainful labor. It is satisfied to prohibit labor whether it is gainful or voluntary. Further be it observed that the amendment reaches out to all youths who have attained their 18th year of age. Thus, it is not a "child labor" amendment, but rather a youth regimentation amendment.

Finally, take into consideration the verb, "regulate." This word unmasks the entire scheme and makes manifest to the American public that their beloved New Deal, at least in this regard, is desirous of forcing upon this nation its domination in every respect—labor, education and religion—over one-third of our population who as yet have been awarded the privilege of voting.

SOCIAL JUSTICE congratulates Governor Hurley and the Assemblymen of Massachusetts for the brave opposition which they manifested against a hypocritical amendment which did not have the courage to parade under its right name.

Governor Lehman of New York state, together with President Roosevelt, used every ounce of their persuasiveness to seduce the New York state legislature into passing this amendment. Indifferent to the consequences which may result, the Democratic legislature of the state of New York turned thumbs down on both the president and the governor. New York state refused to be party to the betrayal of the youth of America.

These facts indicate that the "rubber-stamp" days are passing. One is almost optimistic enough to state that the New Deal-ocrats are breaking up in the middle.

America is returning to the hemisphere of sanity. Patriotism is taking precedence over party-ism.

SOCIAL JUSTICE extends both its gratitude and its support to Governor Hurley of Massachusetts, to the Assmblymen who supported him, and to the members of the New York state legislature for having hoisted the flag of defiance against the boldest effort of the American Stalins and Hitlers whose identity is known although they lack the mustache.

For the information of persons living in the other states where this amendment has been forced through under the threat of the lash of patronage, SOCIAL JUSTICE weeps for Arkansas, Arizona, California, Wisconsin, Montana, Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Washington, West Virginia, Idaho, Indiana, Utah, Wyoming, Kentucky, Nevada, New Mexico and Kansas.

Is it not possible for the citizens of these states just mentioned to demand that their state legislatures rescind their approval to the Youth Regimentation Amendment which is widely advertised as the "Child Labor Amendment?"

It will be with delight that we hear from citizens in these states who are willing to undertake a movement in defense of the liberties of the youth of America.

Meantime, **let Congress write a real Child Labor Amendment which will aim at one thing and one thing only, namely, the prohibition of gainful labor to children under 15 years of age.** Th amendment should include specifically that the federal government has no regulation over the education of children because this is a state's right. Moreover, the amendment should not attempt to regulate either the religious or the mental or domestic training of children, because these prerogatives belong either to the parents or to the state in which they live.

If the New Deal will write a Child Labor Amendment which is really a Child Labor Amendment, 48 of the state legislatures will pass it within two months with the support of Democrats, Republicans, Catholics and Protestants and Jews.

Government in Revolt

THE administration of the United States government has gone on strike against the people. It refuses to coin and regulate the value of money. Meanwhile, it glories in the industrial chaos which is enveloping the country on the principle that misery likes company.

The dormant citizens, instead of seeking novelties imported from dictatorial lands, would be within their rights to refuse the payment of taxes with dishonest dollars until such time as the government stands up and supports that part of the Constitution which controls money.

If and when revolution comes in the United States, it will be the most unique revolution in all history. **It will be their government rebelling against the people, rather than the people rebelling against the government.**

EYES and EARS

By Mark Meechan

"IN THIS FIGHT," as the lawyers say, "time is of the essence."

Taking as a major premise this passage from the president's victory-dinner speech—with which even the rabid on both sides of the new constitutional issue can unqualifiedly agree—we will philosophize for a few paragraphs on the value and various other aspects of "time."

First, a word or two about the soundness of our premise.

Adroit New Deal hair-splitters are striving manfully to disguise the line of battle, which is really a division between those who believe in constitutional government and those who do not. They are trying to dupe the credulous into believing that this Supreme Court crisis exists because the ranks of those who love their fellowmen have at last been marshaled against those who despise their fellowmen.

The underlying effort is to convict the enemy of obstruction and delay so that the suffering may continue to suffer as long as ever they can hold out.

Now that is a falsehood too evident to need refutation. The people need only to look to the men in the public limelight, who have stood staunchly with the president right up to the moment when he asked for power over the supreme court.

It seems evident, therefore, that the overwhelming majority of sane people want our great national problems of unemployment, agricultural servitude, wages under the level of decent living and all the rest, solved just as quickly as is humanly possible.

As only the future will reveal, that may or may not be—NOW!

There is still some uncertainty as to whether even with 130-million good American horses all "pulling together," the problems which have arisen gradually over generations can be solved—presto—NOW!

But there is, beyond any shadow of the flimsiest doubt, unanimous agreement that "in this fight time is of the essence."

* * *

Probing into the heart of the subject, there are certain things which must be noted about time so obvious that they are quite generally overlooked, even by all-seeing potentates.

Time, for instance, once it has fled, can never be recovered. What a man or a nation did or failed to do yesterday, a year ago, ten years ago, is done or neglected irrevocably.

Reputation, money, power,

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Veteran Communist Agitator Tells Story of Party in Canada

EYES *and* EARS

(Continued from Page 4)

happiness, even health, once lost, may be regained.

Almost alone, time is a thing that cannot be restored.

There are other obvious truths about time that are, likewise, always overlooked.

Much to our present purpose, here is one of those truths. One of the most sacred possessions which the people of a nation entrust to their leaders is their collective time.

Time slips past on nations as well as on individuals. For nations, too, it passes beyond recall.

Unlike the time of the individual, the people's collective time cannot be used by them directly.

In order to grasp it as it flies and utilize it to the best advantage the people must entrust it to leaders who can act for them quickly, as the nature of time demands. Time is always saying to ruled and rulers alike, "NOW!"

Rulers, in the past, have been stigmatized as tyrants or traitors because they have plundered the wealth of their people, or by flippant disregard for their dignity, have made them odious in the eyes of the world.

Even such rulers are less to be condemned, however, than rulers who squander or misuse their people's time.

Wealth can be restored to nations, their prestige can be painfully rebuilt. But their time, once squandered, is forever lost.

Surely there is nothing we have said so far that anyone would consider controversial. The only comment that might be made is that we have emphasized the overlooked obvious.

* * *

Now to the small point which this large discussion is intended to prelude.

The collective time of the American people has been squandered—more than one year of it.

As a penalty for that squandering, the nation is shaken by a constitutional crisis which has stagnated all progress and which has left our people wide open to the danger the president foresaw when he said in his fireside chat, March 10:

> **"Recovery is speeding up to a point where the dangers of 1929 are again becoming possible, not this week or month, perhaps, but within a year or two."**

Let us be brief and clear on this point so that no one will miss it.

No new problem involving the Supreme Court has arisen since January 6, 1936, when the AAA was declared unconstitutional.

The president has not charged or portrayed one hazard to our welfare that was not evident the morning after January 6, 1936.

From that time to this, the president has been repeatedly urged to lead the good fight to amend the Constitution so that the sovereign people could, constitutionally, give the federal government the powers the president says it must have—NOW!

The president has not said, and does not say now, that the practice of permitting the people to amend their Constitution is a pernicious or "horse and buggy" idea.

As a defender of democracy he would be forced to say that amending the Constitution, constitutionally, would be the better, more peaceful, more democratic way — IF THERE WAS TIME.

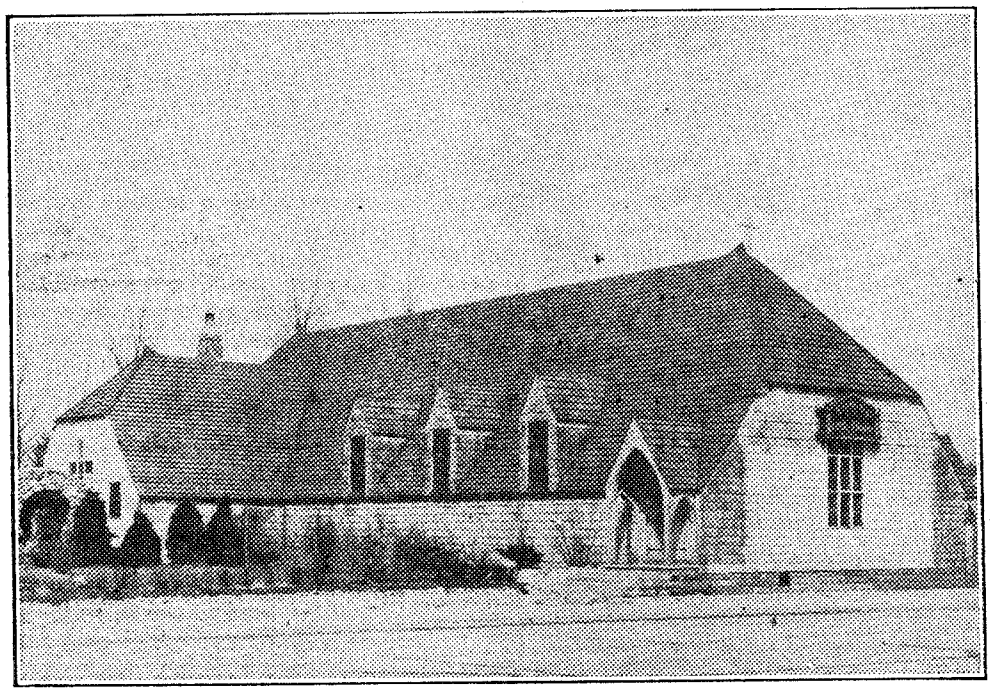
Our point is that there was time, plenty of it, on January 6, 1936.

That was the day when the need arose against which the president is trying to provide —now.

One year and one month of the collective time of the American people has been lost — irrevocably — and we fear that the future will reveal other great losses.

Where, on January 6, 1936, was the courageous heart and the democracy-saving spirit of the emphatic NOW!

A SHRINE OF TENDER MEMORY



Shrine of the Little Flower, Royal Oak, Michigan, destroyed by fire of undetermined origin on the morning of St. Patrick's Day, 1936.

From the cities of Baltimore and Chicago, Cincinnati and Cleveland, have come reports that many persons are planning to visit the Shrine of the Little Flower at Royal Oak, Mich., on the summer Sunday assigned to their locality.

Besides the magnificent new stone edifice and stately grounds in which it is set, the visitors will stand in awed admiration at the beauty and quaintness of the Little Flower rose garden and grotto. This place of peace and beauty is constructed on the site of the famous old Little Church destroyed by fire a year ago last Wednesday.

Plans have gone forward to make of this site the most beautiful flower garden in all the world. Where formerly rested the walls of the lowly church there have been erected the Stations of the Cross. The aisles through which we were accustomed to tread with silent step will be planted with beds of the "little flowers" so beloved by the little saint in her lifetime.

Upon the very spot of the famous altar and St. Therese statue is a high mound of clustered flowers, in front of which a sparkling pool of flowing water reflects the surrounding beauty. The wrought-iron fence with its flame-seared gates is the communion rail from the little church, reset in the very place it formerly occupied.

Visitors will long remember their summer visit to this peaceful spot with its sacred memories.

On Sunday, May 23, the Shrine will be host to a large group of visitors from Canada. All services on that day will be in special honor of the guests from the Dominion. The city of Toronto already has made known its intention of sending a large delegation.

It has been arranged that visitors will arrive in Royal Oak at 10 o'clock, in time for solemn services, in which the vested double choir will participate. Father Coughlin will personally welcome the visitors and explain the symbolism of the new Shrine.

The Sundays of summer which have been set aside for the various cities and states of the Union, and upon which special honor will be paid to the guests from those communities, are as follows:

May 23—Canadian Day. Ontario-Quebec.

May 30—New York City, Brooklyn and surroundings.

June 20—Western New York, including Buffalo, Syracuse, Albany.

July 4—New England States.

July 18—Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey.

July 25—Cincinnati, Chicago, Indiana, St. Louis, Kansas City.

August 8—Cleveland, Toledo and Northern Ohio.

August 15—Maryland, Virginia and Washington, D. C.

August 22—Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin.

September 5—National Day (For all.)

Soviet Trains Likely Young Red Recruits

By Special Correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE

Winnipeg, Manitoba.—Revelations of a former member of the Communist party, dictated not by hate and chagrin but rather by serious worry about the welfare of the Soviet Union and its policy, have been appearing in the Winnipeg Free Press under the title: "I Was a Communist Agitator."

The anonymous author, who played an important part in the Communist movement in Canada, was expelled from the party at the end of 1934 because his ideas on the soviet policy toward nationalities differed fundamentally from those of the dictators in Moscow.

Independent thought, or indeed any show of "initiative" that is not "on orders" from the red chiefs, has no place in the red program. The author was trained for three years in the Soviet Union at the party's expense.

Moscow Does All the Thinking

"The situation as I saw it was fraught with danger for the Soviet Union and I wanted to remove the danger, before it was too late," the author declares. Here is his story as related for SOCIAL JUSTICE:

One should not be led to believe that those persons who are known in Canada today as Communists are the real heads of the Communist party. They are only the so-called "front men." The real "heads" remain in the background.

The true chief of the Communist party of Canada, for example, is the practically unknown Stewart Smith, son of the Rev. A. E. Smith. Young Smith is the "Stalin" of Canada. In the same way there is a "brainman" for every province in Canada, who actually holds the reins in his hands.

Even these top men can not work independently—in accordance with the principles of the Comintern—but are completely dependent on the headquarters at Moscow.

Workers Trained In Soviet School

This dependence is guaranteed by the training methods of the Comintern, which every year calls about five Canadian Communists to the Soviet Union for a period of approximately three years in order to prepare them for the highest positions in the Communist party of their native country.

They pass these three years in the most cosmopolitan university in the world, the Eastern International University in Moscow, being provided for in the most splendid manner. During this time it is continually hammered into these future agitators that the Soviet Union is the basis and starting-point, and

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Consumer Groups Unite Buying Power

Form Co-Ops in Effort to Beat 'Profits'

As recurrent as the ebb and flow of an ocean's tide—and equally as uneventful—are the many economic solutions continually being advanced by impractical Americans who would take us to Utopia via their panaceas. In one way and another, they expostulate upon the evils of present trends, and in mouthy phrases advance to their theory of world revolution.

Unlike these tides of reform—which generally succeed in their attempt to sweep the country by faintly brushing a small surface—is the consumers' co-operative movement.

Publicity campaigns did not occur to the pioneers of this social and economic system. Unheralded, it slipped into its place which gains importance yearly, as more of the wealth which formerly went into the coffers of profiteering big business, especially the chain merchants, is returned to the consumer's pocket. Nor has there been any attempt to force co-operation upon the consumer. Groups of consumers uniting voluntarily in their own interests, did not bother about "converting" the disinterested.

The novelty of the co-operative movement lies in the fact that its advocates—even the most fervent—have never claimed it as the cure-all for economic distress. It is not a substitute for economic or social reform. Its merit is that it makes for greater elasticity of the consumer's purchasing power, and promotes socially a spirit of co-operation with fellow consumers.

Offer Opportunity For Practice

"If the American utopian will forget his Swedish grammar," says Fortune magazine for March, 1937, "and turn from preaching to practice, he can do something immediately tangible about his latest enthusiasm. For Consumer Co-operation, unlike technocracy, social credit or the single tax, has 'handles' on it; a person can take hold and begin in a small way to translate his vision into actuality, provided he has energy, horse-sense, a grade-school education in arithmetic, and the over-all essential of a crusader's zeal.

"He will probably be astounded to learn that 2,000,000 United States families, most of them in farm areas, are already saving themselves money by doing co-operative buying. The technique of this buying has its variations and complexities, but fundamentally it is simple enough. If you are interested in getting the benefits of co-operative purchasing, you organize a group to put up the necessary capital. Then you rent a store and hire a store manager. Through him you buy the goods you need at wholesale and sell them to yourself at retail. At the end of the year you pay the surplus back to yourself in the form of a rebate, according to your volume of purchases.

"American co-operators have already organized some 6,500 retail consumer co-operatives. Under a sort of reverse holding-company control, these have in turn set up 26 big regional wholesale co-operatives, which buy from factories and sell to the retail co-ops to which they rebate the wholesale profits. In 1936 United States consumer co-operatives did a gross business of $500-million, an increase of 18 per cent over 1935. And because the movement threatens to spread from the farm to urban areas, the chain stores and the large and small retail merchants are looking at consumer co-operation with uneasy eyes. They don't know quite what it portends, but they are vaguely aware that it may not bode them good."

Has It Place In Prosperity?

Opponents of the consumer co-operative movement, in the role of conscientious objectors, claim that the strongest motivating force of the co-op is to secure as much goods for the consumer at as reasonable a price as possible. A return to prosperous times, they say, will make people forget their "co-operative religion."

Mr. David Faville, an associate professor of marketing at Stanford University, joined the opposition in a talk before the California Newspaper Publishers' Association. The co-operatives, he claims, charge less because they do not give the same service, style, and variety of selection as a privately owned store. Says Mr. Faville:

"Many of the co-operative stores in this country have had poor management chiefly because the members were unwilling to pay a good man what he could earn if in business for himself. Where co-operatives have been successful, the success has usually been traceable to the efficient management of some conspicuous leader to whom co-operation has become a religion, and who has continued to serve not for selfish motive but for the good of the cause. But such constant devotion is hard to find."

Seeks To Replace "Big Business" Profit

The principle of consumers' co-operation is not new. Today co-operation is a social movement which seeks expression through economic action. It is non-political—a voluntary method whereby the people unite and use their resources to supply their needs. The purpose is to get the largest possible direct access to the things that people want, and **to replace "big business' profit with consumer profit.**

Ever since a little group of 28 weavers in Rochdale, England, banded together in the first consumers' co-operative society almost 100 years ago, there have been consumer groups of one kind and another uniting for their own best interests.

With the Rochdale weavers, the formation of a co-operative was a matter of protest against an economic system in which they were hopelessly entangled. Working conditions were bad, wages low, living costs mounted, and there were still hungry mouths to be fed. Motivated more by fear for the future than by actual revolutionary desires, the group pooled its meager resources to buy tea, butter, sugar and other needs.

These were placed in a small brick building, their first warehouse. By buying wholesale co-operatively, the impoverished weavers were able to secure for themselves the profit which would otherwise have accrued to the already prosperous big merchant.

Rochdale Principles Still Dominate

The principles formulated by the Rochdale pioneers have since become the guiding principles of successful co-operatives everywhere.

The co-operatives stand for and encourage private ownership and private property as opposed to state ownership. They practice common administration of the property which each individual puts into the society.

The principle of "open" membership has generally been observed. The co-operative usually recognizes no discrimination regarding race, occupation, religion, politics or other affiliations, so long as the member is advantageous and not detrimental to the society.

Each member puts in a certain amount of money or property to form the working capital for the group business. This is a pool of private wealth, to be administered in common for the mutual advantage of the members.

To insure democracy of control, each member has but one vote in the affairs of the society of which he is a member. The single vote is retained in the retail co-op regardless of the portion owned by the individual.

Members have direct control of the affairs of their society. They elect a board of directors who find and appoint experts to administer the various types of business service.

It is customary to supply members with consumer goods at the current market price. All that wealth which is profit in big business accumulates as a surplus saving in the co-operative treasury as the property of the members. After paying overhead costs and setting aside funds for other uses, the balance is returned to the members in proportion to their patronage—abolishing the commercial profit and substituting service in its place.

No Place for the Money Changers

Capital invested in a co-operative society, if it receives interest, is paid a fixed rate which is the minimum current rate of the locality. The purpose is to avoid giving the profits or savings of the business to invested capital, but to pay capital the reasonable wages it could earn in capitalistic circulation.

The co-operatives discourage charge accounts and instalment buying. Business is done for cash as far as possible. Persons without adequate capital are permitted to become members of societies if they allow their capital requirements to be paid from the profits that develop from their patronage.

A co-op generally begins by performing those services such as retail supply, which are closest to the public as consumers. But it is impossible to have a consumers' co-operative entirely divorced from the wholesale co-operative. Managed successfully, the one begets the other.

Since the largest possible direct access to people's wants is the purpose of the co-op, it is logical that the first step should be the distribution of those wants to the consumer. As the consumers' co-op continues, the profits formerly collected by the retailers go back to the consumer. With this encouragement the co-op is next prompted to advance to the wholesale function, whence it has a more direct access to consumer needs.

Co-operative societies move from simple distribution and retailing to wholesaling. The whole businesses are owned by distributive societies in whose interests they are exclusively conducted. They are administered and controlled by the same methods as the consumer societies which are their customers.

Wholesaling moves on to buying in large quantities, to importing, warehousing and finally to manufacturing.

The Consumer Is The Co-operative

Co-operative production is for a known clientele of consumers and is not subject to the uncertainties of salesmanship and the hazards of over and under-production. Every member of the co-operative society supports the co-op store because it is to his advantage as a consumer to do so.

Manufacturing moves toward the control of raw material—plantations, fields, mines and forests.

Beginning with distribution to the consumers, the federations of co-operative societies proceed to ownership of the land and natural resources. This is a gradual process, and advances only as rapidly as experience and competence in administration ability are developed.

The ultimate destiny of the consumers' co-operative movement is to obtain or to produce in factory, shop, mine, sea, air and land, all that the consumer requires.

The strength of co-operation as an economic measure lies in the fact that it uses neither force nor coercion, but stands for freedom in commerce. It does not demand the abolition of profit business by edict, law or confiscation. It keeps itself on the alert, and uses to advantage the competitive challenge of big business.

Unto Caesar What Is Caesar's

Unlike profit business, co-operatives ask no discriminatory favors of the state; they ask only that they shall not be discriminated against.

Although the president's commission has returned from northern Europe after studying consumer co-operation in its several aspects, it is not likely that specific government action will be taken. Consumer co-operation will continue to be something that must start with the consumer if needed, and not with Congress. The government may assist the co-ops in publicity promotion, or in lending money to groups that can give security. Political aid may also be necessary if chain stores and private retailers attempt to have laws passed to hinder the growth of co-operatives.

Co-operative business has great security in its patrons who can in no instance be arrayed against its owners, because **the patrons of the business are the owners.** So both patrons and owners are zealous for its success. Co-operation unites people upon the one common ground on which all people may unite—the fact that they are consumers.

The co-operative movement is not allied with any political party, religion or sect. When such alliances are formed, a split in the movement inevitably develops. While certain parties or religions may as a group openly favor the co-ops, the movement itself is economic and is connected with any party only insofar as the party's members are consumers.

In Co-operatives There Is Union

The co-operative society, as a rule, has the labor which it employs organize in a trade union for its own protection. The employe also has the right to be a member of the society in which he works. The worker thus has as much voice as any other member of a co-operative society in determining his wages and conditions of labor.

Consumers have organized throughout the world. In England the Rochdale idea grew to a national movement—the spectacular Swedish co-ops crushed the cartel monopolies and trusts. Denmark is a country of co-operative agricultural marketing and processing associations.

While the United States has problems naturally different from those of northern Europe, and even England, two million of our families last year also saved money through the consumers' co-operatives.

Organized consumers have **aimed to substitute the service motive for the profit motive**; to make impossible the large privileged incomes from rent, interest and dividends; to substitute mutual aid for commercial rivalry and antagonism, and to win back for the consumers the long-lost control of their food supply and of the sources of their natural needs.

The true co-operative deals not so much with money or goods as with people. Like the original in Rochdale, co-operatives are successful when people brought together by their common need for one another in an economic plan, forget their individual grievances and work co-operatively for the good of the whole. This co-operation in turn results in betterment of the condition of the individual members.

What About Co-Ops?

Will Co-ops improve the economic standing of the American consumer?

Do they threaten the established economic order by putting the small merchant out of business?

Are these consumer groups likely to be seized by collectivists in an effort to wreck the "profit" system?

In response to many reader requests, SOCIAL JUSTICE herewith presents the first of four articles on the Consumer Co-operative Movement.

In the letter forum called, "The People Speak," and in the Questions and Answers column, SOCIAL JUSTICE will make a sincere effort to deal with such questions on consumer co-operatives which readers may choose to ask. Following the informative series, based upon the most reliable sources obtainable, a general discussion of this subject in its relation to social justice will be invited.

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Veteran Communist Tells Story of Party in Canada

(Continued from Page 5)

thus also the commanding headquarters for the world revolution.

Nothing is spared in this education. Every "student" is entitled to one month's travel in the Soviet Union at the party's expense upon completion of his "studies." As a matter of course his travel expenses from and to his own country are also paid in full. The Lenin Library, with its seven million volumes, is open to every "student," who is entitled and obliged to attend the sessions of the party and state organs.

Switch Passports To Trick Government

The three-years' stay in Moscow would naturally attract the attention of the Canadian authorities and thus make the "work" of these party members almost an impossibility later on. Measures have already been taken to prevent this. Naturally none of them states his destination. Only in London do they obtain a passport valid for Russia, from another high member of the party. Their own passport, on the other hand, is given to a Canadian just returning home, so that the authorities believe that the "student" has already returned.

This change of identities is further facilitated by the constant change in residence of the leaders of the Communist party in Canada, and who thereby never get to be well known in any part of the country. Thus the future Communist agitator can quietly be trained in the Soviet Union without being missed in his own country.

Other Training Schools in Canada

The training of these 6,000 students is only the summit of the Comintern's educational work. Just as important are the Communist schools in the individual countries. One such school is maintained in almost every province in Canada.

For example, there is a college for Manitoba in Parkdale (north of Winnipeg), one in Syloan Lake for Alberta, and courses for members of the party in Ontario are given in a Jewish summer camp on Lake Ontario. The subject matter in these schools is completely in conformity to that taught in the Eastern International University, only somewhat more simplified and superficial. Thus there are lectures on political economy and history, on the doctrines of Marx, Engels, Lenin, and on materialism, etc. One course lasts six months, with daily instruction. Since 1924 these schools have been training about 100 Communists annually.

Thus the entire work of the parties in the individual countries is completely dictated from red headquarters in the Soviet Union—often even against the will of their members.

"Popular Front" Extends Influence

The Communist party of Canada has only about 10,000 members. Yet a strong influence is exerted on public life through its work in the trade unions of the Second International, through the formation of associations which in appearance are independent of it, and finally through the bolshevising of the individual groups of nationalities (Ukrainians, Finns, Hungarians, Poles, Germans, Russians, Lithuanians, Czechs, Croatians, etc.).

The author very graphically describes the surprise of all party members when they suddenly heard that all trade-union leaders, who had formerly been branded as Bourgeois, Fascists, etc., were suddenly declared to be "okay," and that they must now co-operate with these people. In this way the influence of the Communist party has been extended far beyond its numerical strength.

To this must be added, above all, the creation of such organizations as the "League Against Fascism and War." There are also hundreds of thousands of non-Communists opposed to Fascism and war. They are united in this organization and gradually steered into the Communist stream.

Radical Press Lends War Aid

Furthermore, a Workers' and Farmers' association is founded in every national group, which then can also be placed under Communist influence.

The most important aid to this huge propaganda is a press created solely for this purpose. It receives its information principally from the Communist "International Press Correspondence," which is issued in London in every language imaginable and which floods the entire world with bolshevist news articles. Moreover, the "Communist International," published in six languages in Moscow, supplies material for red newspapers all over the world. Besides this there is a special news agency for Canada, the Associated Labor Press.

Besides this work in the press, agitation on the street, in the factories, etc., is not neglected—as is true in all the states throughout the world.

'Easter Edition' to Carry All Past Contest Pictures

The Resurrection of Christ, observed throughout the Christian world on Easter Sunday, is considered by many theologians to be the real beginning of the religion which He instituted.

To Americans, therefore, it should in times such as these have special significance. The principles of Christianity upon which this republic was established are the fountainhead of all our liberties. Our laws are basically Christian.

This Christian freedom hangs in the social balance today. Assailed by an onslaught of modern "isms" it is in serious danger. Other nations have lost Christianity and with it their liberties as peoples. Could not that happen to us, unless we stem the tide while there is yet time?

Education in social justice based on Christian principles should be the personal code of every American.

Such is the purpose of our "KNOW SOCIAL JUSTICE" Contest, now swinging down the stretch to its close.

We want every reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE to enter this competition while there is yet time. In order to do this all past pictures and questions must be available.

In our Easter number every picture-question which has appeared in the great contest will once more be reprinted.

Red Plotters Push Drive in Pennsylvania Mines

(Continued from Page 1)

Zelinski, as outlined by them:

1. **To bring about a general strike** in the United States which will precipitate an armed insurrection with battles in the principal cities.

2. **To raid arsenals, incite rebellion in the army,** and rout police with rifles, artillery and poison gas.

3. **To overthrow the entire existing system of government,** and to seize control of the country by means of a revolutionary committee of workers. (An attempt at this idea was made when Spencer endeavored to have Zelinski tried before a jury of WPA workmen in order to gain a foothold for a bigger attempt with publicity and propaganda.)

4. To set up a Soviet state on the ruins of the old order, and under ruthless "Dictatorship of the Proletariat": **to exterminate by murder and massacre all enemies of the revolution.**

5. Altogether the four steps are intended to establish in the United States, **by force and violence,** the same kind of regime as was established in Soviet Russia by Trotsky and Lenin in 1917.

Follow Out Orders Of Convention

Bruno Zelinski's hunger march on Harrisburg, Pa., is listed in the sheet of orders issued from the Cleveland convention of the Communist party, January 3-5, 1936, and the union of workmen employed on WPA projects in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, was a movement to "raise funds for a revolution." This latter action was also ordered by the Cleveland convention. Bruno Zelinski, Communist organizer, who attends a Communist school in New York for six weeks each year, is carrying out the orders issued at the last Communist International at Moscow and the last Communist convention in Cleveland.

Some of Zelinski's orders, which he has recited to his co-workers, are:

1st. **A united front.** Some of his co-workers organized the Workers' Alliance, to include all unemployed groups.

2nd. To organize and create a union wherever possible. **To create disturbances and strikes wherever possible.** Zelinski and Spencer have been following out this program on all WPA projects.

3rd. **To organize student bodies in all schools** of Luzerne county, under the direction of Mrs. Stella Petroskey (saved from deportation as an illegal alien by Madame Perkins, Secretary of Labor).

Pat Brennan—also saved from deportation as an illegal alien by Secretary Perkins, and who has been associated with the Lovestone opposition to Foster within the Communist party—is charged with the duty of forming a united front among all unemployed groups.

Agitators Have Washington Aid

The following definite statements are alleged to have been uttered by Zelinski in talking to his followers:

"Let us organize one great drive, one demonstration, one hunger march, one petition campaign."

"It is for this reason that we Communists have been advocating and organizing the united front (Popular Front) for the past two years."

This is sufficient to show the drive being made by Moscow in the anthracite coal regions.

It is also definitely established that all directors of WPA have received orders from as high as Washington, D. C., that **they must listen to the grievances of the "Workers' Alliance" and must give them the same consideration as that accorded to other groups of unemployed.**

What Do YOU Think?

The Supreme Court

The "What Do You Think" column touches on vital points in which the American electorate must become interested if democracy is to be saved. It is not enough for us to vote once every four years, or every two years for a president and representatives and senators. We must know what we are voting about and support only those men who are willing to support our principles.

With this viewpoint in mind, we are endeavoring to excite our readers to think. Clear thinking must precede sound acting. Otherwise the acting will be illogical and disastrous.

For our own information we invite you in 100 words to answer the questions herewith submitted. Your name and your identity will not be disclosed unless express permission is given to print your letter.

Already our readers have astounded us by the clarity with which they have expressed themselves and by the soundness of the answers which they have given. Not that we are surprised at the ability to think found amongst our readers. We are surprised, however, at the clear logic with which they have arrived at their conclusions.

Please mail your letters directly to Father Coughlin, Editor of SOCIAL JUSTICE, Royal Oak, Michigan.

1. **Is it true that the Supreme Court makes laws?**
2. **Has any person in America ever pointed to an instance where the Supreme Court did make a law?**
3. **Should the three branches of government be like three horses pulling together with the people in the driver's seat?**
4. **If the people occupy the driver's seat, should any one horse regulate the other two horses?**
5. **If more horse power is required in the Supreme Court, shall it be a colt (pardon the biological incongruity) or a litter of six colts supplied by one of the other horses?**
6. **Should the people add more horse power?**
7. **Is American democracy built upon the principle that each branch of government should be independent to be a check and balance upon the other branches of government?**
8. **Is it preferable, under "democracy," for any one branch of government to dominate the other two?**
9. **If the Constitution of the United States is the field in which we must do our plowing, is it democratic for Congress, or for the president, to jump the fence and plow some other field?**
10. **If the other field needs to be ployed, is it not the business of the people to buy that field, as it were, and surround it with the constitutional fence?**
11. **Thus, if the people require a new AAA or a new NRA, is it not the business of the people to broaden the field of the Constitution by amendment so that both Congress and the president will be able to remain on their own premises?**
12. **Thus, should the independence of the Supreme Court be jeopardized by permitting the president to "pack" it?**

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Charged for Use of Own Money!

Money Reform Would Annul Excuse for Changing Court

Most intelligent Americans are aware that the Federal Reserve System is actually owned by a few wealthy stockholders and that it is not a government institution in any sense of the word—but a private corporation organized for the purpose of making profits.

But few, apparently, realize the inherent danger in our money system or the dishonesty on which it is predicated.

Nor, apparently, do they realize that the Federal Reserve System produces large returns for its wealthy stockholders by an unlawful and unconstitutional manipulation of our money.

This, and not lack of labor legislation, is the basic flaw in our economic structure. Until it is eradicated there will be no recovery, despite the enactment of labor and farm relief bills.

If our vicious monetary system were reformed—and Mr. Roosevelt must know this—there would be no need for a reform, however feasible, of the Supreme Court or any other division of the government.

Private Control Illegal

The fundamental requisite of sound economics is an equitable distribution of what the people produce through the medium of exchange, namely money, created by the people themselves.

This is within the letter and the spirit of the Constitution, which says:

"Congress shall coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures."

Under the present monetary system the money and credit monopoly of the nation has been handed over by the government to a few who have in the past, and will in the future, manipulate it so as to cause depressions, destroying property values and wreaking eventual disaster on the nation itself.

With the transfer of money and credit control to private individuals, these individuals have been given the power to bring about conditions of unemployment, hunger and want—in the midst of plenty.

People Are Swindled

Neither the alleged socially-minded protagonists of the New Deal, nor the Republicans before them, have given the people a chance to pass on this issue. Partly because of mass ignorance, but mostly because of mass apathy, Wall Street continues to control the life-blood of the nation, regardless of the Tweedledees and Tweedledums in public office.

Not until this sinister financial syndicate is destroyed and the Constitution enforced will the people be delivered from economic slavery. All money must be **paid** into use by the Congress and not **loaned** into use by the private bankers of the Federal Reserve System.

"If the American people ever allow private banks to control the issuance of their currency, first by inflation and then by deflation, the banks, and corporations that will grow up around them, will deprive the people of their property until their children will wake up homeless on the continent their fathers conquered."
—Thomas Jefferson.

The Federal Reserve System admits its monopoly of the people's money in the book, issued by the American Institute of Banking, called "Money and Banking." In one place in the book there is the statement:

"The Federal Reserve Banks were designed as agencies of control over the money and credit facilities of the country in order to serve the banking interests of the nation."

Ponder on that, and remember that it is the public, the community, who creates the real wealth (goods and labor) while a private monopoly creates and controls the money that represents the same goods and labor.

Mr. Private Citizen, suppose you had $10,000 and you wanted to invest it. Accordingly, you decide to let some banker act as the trustee of your $10,000 and you deposit it in his bank.

A few days later you need some ready cash, and you decide to take part of your money out of the bank. So you go to the banker and say:

"Please return $5,000 of the money I deposited with you."

Suppose the banker replied:

"Sure, I'll be glad to let you use $5,000 of your own money. But first you must sign this bond which obligates you to pay me interest for the privilege of using your own money.

"Whenever you want any more of your own money that you have deposited with me, I'll be glad to let you have what you need on these same terms, and on these terms only."

Wouldn't you object very strenuously to such usurious procedure?

But, Mr. Private Citizen, you will tell us after listening to this supposition:

"Why, that's ridiculous. Banking isn't done that way. Not at least with my money."

And we will answer you, Mr. Private Citizen:

"But it is done that way — and with your money."

For when the government allows the privately owned Federal Reserve System to issue ink-pot money, at a cost of 27 cents per thousand dollars, against interest-bearing government bonds (mortgages on your property), it is actually paying the banks for the privilege of using money so created.

You, Mr. Private Citizen, are a part of our government, a tax-paying member.

How long are you going to stand for such a crime against yourself and your fellow citizens?

How long are you going to allow your government to permit the issuance of dishonesty money.

Read the article in this edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE (Page 1), telling how the control of our money and credit has been vested in the hands of private profiteers for another two years — and then write to your congressman about it.

Thomas Edison on Usury

Thomas Edison, great inventor and great American, considered our money system as an outrage on the people. When he turned his brilliant inventive mind to the subject of money and credit, it was usually to comment on the paradox of a nation which, so far advanced mechanically and scientifically, was nonetheless primitive in the science of monetary affairs.

Here are Edison's views, stated in an interview before his death:

"People who will not turn a shovel-full of dirt, nor contribute a pound of material, will collect more money from the United States than will the people who supply all the material and do all the work. That is the terrible thing about interest.

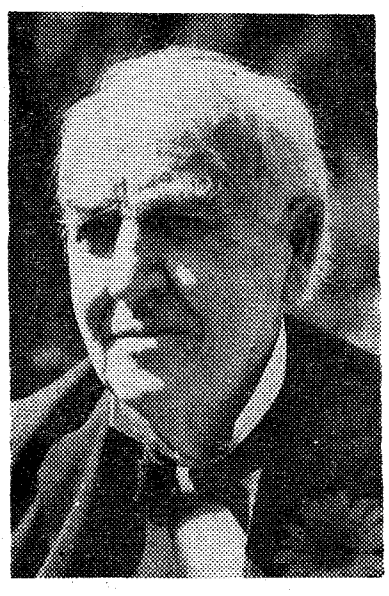
"In all our great bond issues, the interest is always greater than the principal. All of the great public works cost more than twice the actual cost on that account.

"Under the present system of doing business we simply add from 120 per cent to 150 per cent to the stated cost.

"But here is the point: If our nation can issue a dollar bond, it can issue a dollar bill!

"The element that makes the bond good makes the bill good also. The difference between the bond and the bill is that the bond lets the money broker collect twice the amount of the bond, and an additional 20 per cent.

"Whereas the currency (the honest sort provided for in the Constitution) pays nobody but those who directly contribute in some useful way.



Thomas Edison
—Acme.

"If the government issues bonds, it simply induces the money brokers to draw $30,000,000 out of the other channels of trade and turn it into Muscle Shoals. If the government issues currency, it provides itself with enough money to increase the national wealth at Muscle Shoals without disturbing the business of the rest of the country. And in doing this is it increases its income without adding a penny to its debt.

"It is absurd to say our country can issue $30,000,000 in bonds and cannot issue $30,000,000 in currency.

"Both are promises to pay, but one promise fattens the usurer, and the other helps the people.

"If currency issued by the government were no good, then the bonds issued would be no good either.

"It is a terrible situation when the government, to insure the national wealth, must go into debt and submit to ruinous interest charges at the hands of men who control the fictitious value of gold.

"Interest is the invention of Satan."

Shirt-Front Politics

"Do we want the money system of this government which represent to be controlled by the people? No, No, No," shoute those 280 congressmen whose composite caricature appears abov They voted for the bill to keep private bankers in control of ou money and credit.

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Congressmen Enact Bill Extending Money Control By Federal Reserve Banks

(Continued from Page 1)

a rediscount rate of 1½ or 2 per cent, and continue to get 3 per cent on the bond.

Pay for Own Credit

"Then the Federal Reserve Bank, by paying the cost of the printing, about 27 cents for every $1,000, may get Federal Reserve notes — new money — on this bond without paying the government a penny for the use of its credit, which guarantees the money, and will collect from the member bank the rediscount rate of 1½ or 2 per cent.

"Possibly this makes sense to some people, but it does not make sense to me. Undoubtedly I will learn a lot I do not know, but **I am afraid no one will ever be able to explain to me that the government should pay banks for the use of its own credit."**

Wade Kitchens, newly elected Congressman from Arkansas, was another who sharply inveighed against what the bill stood for, but went along with the White House vote bloc at roll call. Mr. Kitchens said he stood ready to "change the policy of this government, if necessary" because "I am opposed to a panic or a depression that robs the people of this country and puts them in poverty and causes more suffering than all the wars in the world.

Afraid to Vote "No"

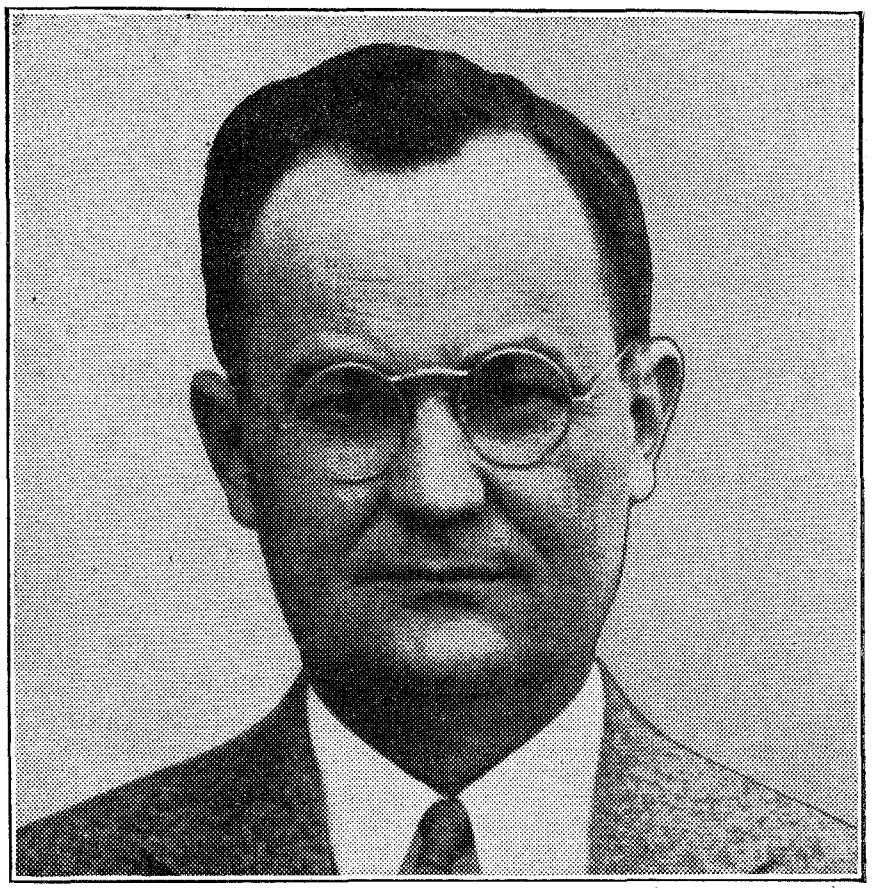
"We have the greatest people in the world; yet we stand here or we come to Congress and permit such an outrage as this upon this great country of ours."

It is to be regretted that Representatives Patman and Kitchens, who spoke their principles so beautifully and convincingly, did have the courage to vote for them.

"Yes" and Again "No"

To our great dismay we have learned that there are two Wright Patmans in the congress—Patman "dicens," and Patman "agens." He says one thing and does the opposite; he spoke against the Federal Reserve bill, and then voted for it.

—Wide World.



HOW THE HOUSE VOTED ON MONEY BILL

Yeas -- 280

Allen, La.	Dorsey	Johnson, W. V	Peterson, Fla.
Allen, Pa.	Doughton	Johnson, W.Va.	Peterson, Ga.
Anderson, Mo.	Doxey	Jones	Pettengill
Arnold	Drew, Pa.	Kirwan	Peyser
Ashbrook	Drewry, Va.	Kitchens	Pfeifer
Atkinson	Driver	Kleberg	Phillips
Bacon	Duncan	Kloeb	Poage
Barden	Eberharter	Kniffin	Polk
Barry	Eckert	Kocialkowski	Quinn
Beam	Edmiston	Kopplemann	Rabaut
Beiter	Evans	Kramer	Ramsay
Bell	Faddis	Kvale	Ramspeck
Biermann	Farley	Lambeth	Randolph
Bland	Ferguson	Larrabee	Rankin
Bloom	Fernandez	Lea	Rayburn
Boehne	Fitzpatrick	Lesinski	Reilly
Boland, Pa	Flannagan	Lewis, Colo.	Richards
Boren	Flannery	Long	Rigney
Boyer	Fleger	Lucas	Robertson
Boykin	Fletcher	Luce	Robinson, Utah
Boylan, N. Y.	Forand	Ludlow	Rogers, Mass.
Bradley	Ford, Calif.	Luecke, Mich.	Ryan
Brooks	Frey, Pa.	McAndrews	Sabath
Brown	Fries, Ill.	McClellan	Sacks
Buck	Fuller	McCormack	Sadowski
Buckley, N. Y.	Gambrill	McGehee	Sanders
Bulwinkle	Garrett	McGranery	Schaefer, Ill.
Burch	Gasque	McGrath	Schuetz
Byrne	Gavagan	McKeough	Scrugham
Caldwell	Gifford	McLaughlin	Secrest
Cannon, Mo.	Gildea	McMillan	Shanley
Cartwright	Gingery	McReynolds	Sheppard
Casey, Mass.	Goldsborough	McSweeney	Smith, Conn.
Celler	Gray, Ind.	Mahon, S. C.	Smith, Va.
Champion	Gray, Pa.	Mahon, Tex.	Smith, W. Va.
Clark, Idaho	Green	Maloney	Snyder, Pa.
Clark, N. C.	Greenwood	Mansfield	Somers, N. Y.
Claypool	Greever	Martin, Colo.	South
Cochran	Gregory	Maverick	Sparkman
Coffee, Nebr.	Griffith	Mead	Spence
Colden	Griswold	Meeks	Stack
Cole, Md.	Haines	Merritt	Starnes
Collins	Hamilton	Millard	Steagall
Colmer	Harlan	Miller	Sullivan
Cooley	Hart	Mills	Sumners, Tex.
Cooper	Harter	Mitchell, Ill.	Sutphin
Costello	Hartley	Mitchell, Tenn.	Swope
Cox	Havenner	Murdoch, Ariz.	Tarver
Cravens	Hendricks	Nelson	Taylor, S. C.
Crawford	Hennings	O'Brien, Ill.	Taylor, Tenn.
Creal	Higgins	O'Brien, Mich.	Terry
Crosby	Hill, Ala.	O'Connor, Mont.	Thom
Crosser	Hill, Okla.	O'Connor, N.Y.	Thomas, N. J.
Cullen	Hobbs	O'Day	Thomas, Tex.
Curley	Honeyman	O'Leary	Thomason, Tex.
Daly	Houston	O'Neal, Ky.	Thompson, Ill.
Deen	Hunter	O'Neill, N. J.	Tolan
Delaney	Imhoff	O'Toole	Towey
Dempsey	Izac	Pace	Transue
DeRouen	Jacobsen	Palmisano	Turner
Dickstein	Jarman	Patman	Umstead
Dingell	Jenckes, Ind.	Patrick	Vinson, Ga.
Dirksen	Jenkins, Ohio	Patton	Vinson, Ky.
Dixon	Johnson, Okla.	Pearson	Wadsworth
Dockweiler	Johnson, Tex.		

Voted "No"

Rep. Benjamin K. Focht
—Wide World.

Voted "Yes"

Rep. Henry B. Steagall
—Wide World.

Walter	Whittington
Warren	Wilcox
Wearin	Williams
Weaver	Wolverton
Wene	Wood
West	Woodrum
Whelchel	Zimmerman
	The Speaker

Nays -- 104

Allen, Ill.	Englebright	Lord	Robsion, Ky.
Amlie	Fish	Luckey, Nebr.	Rutherford
Andresen, Minn.	Fitzgerald	McFarlane	Sauthoff
Arends	Focht	McLean	Schneider, Wis.
Bates	Gearhart	Maas	Scott
Bigelow	Gehrmann	Magnuson	Seger
Binderup	Gilchrist	Mapes	Shafer, Mich.
Boileau	Guyer	Martin, Mass.	Short
Brewster	Gwynne	Mason	Smith, Maine
Buckler, Minn.	Halleck	Massingale	Smith, Wash.
Carlson	Hancock, N. Y.	Michener	Stefan
Carter	Harrington	Moser, Pa.	Taber
Church	Hildebrandt	Murdock, Utah	Teigan
Clason	Hill, Wash.	O'Connoll, Mont.	Thurston
Coffee, Wash.	Hoffman	Oliver	Tinkham
Cole, N. Y.	Holmes	O'Malley	Tobey
Crowther	Hook	Paterson	Treadway
Culkin	Hope	Pierce	Voorhis
DeMuth	Hull	Plumley	Wallgren
Dondero	Jarrett	Powers	Welch
Douglas	Johnson, Minn.	Reece, Tenn.	White, Idaho
Dowell	Keller	Reed, Ill.	White, Ohio
Dunn	Kinzer	Reed, N. Y.	Wigglesworth
Eaton	Lambertson	Rees, Kans.	Withrow
Ellenbogen	Lanzetta	Rich	Wolcott
Engel	Leavy		Woodruff
	Lemke		

Not Voting—48

Aleshire	Cummings	Knutson	Owen
Allen, Del.	Dies	Lamneck	Parsons
Andrews	Disney	Lanham	Rogers, Okla.
Bernard	Ditter	Lewis, Md.	Romjue
Burdick	Eicher	McGroarty	Schulte
Cannon, Wis.	Ford, Miss.	May	Shannon
Case, S. Dak.	Fulmer	Mosier, Ohio	Sirovich
Chandler	Goodwin	Mott	Snell
Citron	Hancock, N. C.	Mouton	Stubbs
Cluett	Healey	Nichols	Sweeney
Connery	Jenks, N. H.	Norton	Taylor, Colo.
Crowe	Kerr	O'Connell, R. I.	Wolfenden

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

General pairs:

Mr. Taylor of Colorado with Mr. Snell.
Mr. Dies with Mr. Cluett.
Mr. Lanham with Mr. Ditter.
Mr. Connery with Mr. Mott.
Mr. Momjue with Mr. Woolfenden.
Mr. Parsons with Mr. Andrews.
Mr. Schulte with Mr. Case of South Dakota.
Mr. Kerr with Mr. Goodwin.
Mr. May with Mr. Burdick.
Mr. Disney with Mr. Jenks of New Hampshire.
Mrs. Norton with Mr. Aleshire.
Mr. Sweeney with Mr. Cummings.
Mr. Chandler with Mr. Sirovich.
Mr. Fulmer with Mr. Mouton.
Mr. Crowe with Mr. Stubbs.
Mr. Hancock of North Carolina with Mr. McGroarty.
Mr. Shannon with Mr. Allen of Delaware.
Mr. Eicher with Mr. Rogers of Oklahoma.
Mr. Cannon of Wisconsin with Mr. Healey.
Mr. Owen with Mr. Citron.
Mr. Nichols with Mr. Lamneck.
Mr. Ford of Mississippi with Mr. Lewis of Maryland.

A colleague announces that Mr. Dies (Texas) was unavoidably absent and that, if present, he would have voted yea.

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Armaments Race Is a Vicious Cycle

Plans Certain to Draw U.S. Into Vortex

By Justin Soval

The world-armaments competition has now arrived at that point in the psychology of nations which may be called the vicious cycle. It is already whirling so fast and so viciously that even the United States is being drawn irrevocably into its seething vortex.

Only a cosmic shock can jolt the nations out of the whirl which, left to itself, is marked only by a tendency to even greater velocity.

The cosmic shock, so far as limited and hazy human vision can search, promises to be a war of such vast proportions and such refined horror that human experience and human imagination lacks the materials to prevision them—even dimly.

If we correctly remember the circumstances attendant on the last great war, the prime objective of each side was to pin the entire responsibility on the other side.

Responsibility for War Elusive

Circumstances that led up to the war—many of them hidden in the obscurity of dealings which could not be filed, even secretly, in the vaults of the nation's foreign offices—were blurred, obliterated, or lost in the haze of emotional storms attendant on four years of butchery and the hysteria of so-called victory.

We discovered, following the great World war, that there is no such thing—unless, indeed, it be generations later—as accurately fixing the responsibility for so complex a cataclysm as twentieth century war.

There is only one formula that can prevail: The victor is the innocent party; the vanquished is responsible for everything. And the technique of crushing the vanquished by forcing him "in all justice" to pay for his depredations is the questionable blessing which the "peacemakers" of Versailles have left as their heritage to posterity.

Publics Need to Probe Armaments

The attitude of the United States, the most influential nation at the peace table, might have been distinctly different than it was, had the electorate and their duly elected representatives remembered more clearly and more objectively the progressive developments of the pre-war years.

It is now evident beyond all the fictions of special pleading that there was something devastatingly wrong with the "peace" that followed the last war. It might be well, therefore, in advance of the impending holocaust, for scientifically-minded men and women to probe into the vicious cycle of armaments.

One circumstance that must be evident to every reader of American newspapers is that there is a concerted pre-war program in motion to stigmatize Nazi Germany with the causative responsibility for the present armaments madness.

If there is any reasonableness in what is essential madness, reason points to other nations as, at least, equally responsible with Germany for the greatest and most awe-inspiring arms program of all history.

Defeated Germans Paid; Foes Armed

Poor Germany should not be made to bear all the responsibility. She spent several years after the last war sending **more than her surplus of gold** abroad in reparations payments so that France and other nations might build the armies and the navies and the air fleets, which in all reason made prostrate Germany, still bleeding from the lash of her neighbors' "peace-making," feel nakedly unprotected against those neighbors, while they, leisurely and on "other people's money," made ready for a new war. When we say "other people's money," we are not thinking so much of Germany's gold as we are of America's loans.

Germany resurgent, turning from that fear-inspiring view to the westward, could find no reassurance when she averted her trembling gaze to the east.

There she saw a new nation, gigantic in its resources and manpower, publicly dedicated to the "rule" of the proletariat at home and the fomenting of revolution against instituted government in other sovereignties.

Soviet Talked Peace, Got Ready

True enough, Russia proclaimed a gospel of disarmament and "peace" to the muddle-headed peoples of other nations. But at home, she believed in preparedness-plus. She spent the years of organization in building an army—long since she succeeded in perfecting **the greatest standing army of all recorded history.**

Right here we will say: "a fig for those who are always crying "red-baiter." This is not "baiting" of any kind; this is the marshalling of well-known uncontrovertible facts—just to see if any sense can be made of them.

Amid all the bristling armaments to the west and east—and, for that matter, to the south and the north—Germany stood in shivering nakedness, forbidden by the agreement of the powers of the world to build arms, to maintain an army or navy, to train air fleets.

In all justice, suppose the defense ministry of France, of England, of Russia, of even peace-loving and war-supporting America, were put in the position in which Germany's custodians—not the national honor, just the national elemental safety—found themselves during 12 long post-war years—what would they have done?

They would have armed—probably long before Germany did. Let us be honest about this matter—if we want honestly to bring back, from our descent into the maelstrom of the world's vicious cycle, something that makes sense.

Germany, of all nations on the earth—in view of the fact that powers are rated upon their armies and navies—had a more justifiable reason than any other nation to recruit an army and to manufacture arms.

Germany was about 12 years behind the rest of the world, when Hitler threw off the shackles of the Versailles treaty. As a result of the world's reaction to Germany's effort to build some sort of an army, Germany is now probably 15 years behind!

Germany, in terms of power for war, is still a relatively weak nation. It is almost grotesque to consider here a threat to over-armed France or over-armed Russia. She is still a straggling camp-follower in the armaments race—and now, poor as she is in world trade, in domestic resources and colonial possessions, she will never catch up.

It already seems safe to check Germany off the list of those who can possibly be the remote or proximate cause of the next world war. Even under their Hitlers, nations do not commit deliberate suicide.

Neutrals Close Spain's Frontier

Following the decision of the non-intervention committee in London to halt the stream of volunteers pouring into Spain, guards on the Franco-Spanish frontier were doubled. A Spanish auto is here shown crossing into France at Cerbere, after French guards had examined the occupants' papers. No traffic is allowed in the other direction.
—Acme Newsphoto.

THE WEEK IN THE WORLD

India Congress Candidates Score

BOMBAY, INDIA. — The extremist congress party won outright control of three of the eight legislatures in recent provincial elections, giving them about 400 seats compared with 646 for constitutional candidates.

The congress party controls Bihar, Orissa and the United Province legislatures under the new Indian constitution, under which 11 provincial assemblies are being elected. There is strong possibility that the congress party will also control Bombay.

Congress leaders had expected that if the provincial legislatures failed to work, Great Britain's plan of limited self-government would collapse.

Pandit Jawaharial Nehru, president of the congress party, covered 5,000 miles in less than a fortnight in his whirlwind campaign. He traveled by plane, elephant, camel, motorboat, steamer, rowboat and carts.

Elections were attended by riots, hunger strikes, two murders, two airplane crashes, while many meetings were broken up with stones, eggs and fruit.

One report said that a herd of elephants was made to charge a congress party meeting. To retaliate the congress candidate had to ride an elephant around his constituency. Another congress party candidate was silenced when half a dozen women jumped on his platform and blew bugles in his face.

In the provinces, where most of the voters are illiterate, colors were used to distinguish the various candidates. Indian women have an aversion to yellow, probably from fear of tigers and lions. Most of the congress party leaders were given yellow nevertheless. The most popular color in India is red so the candidates who had the backing of the British crown were given red.

In view of these almost insurmountable obstacles the success of congress party candidates was really outstanding.

National Program For Poland

WARSAW, POLAND. — A strong national policy, "with a single will and a single aim," was recently announced by Col. Adam Koc, with the approval of Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz. Trains throughout Poland were equipped with radio receiving sets so that travelers would hear the message.

High points of the program were: An appeal to Poland to concentrate on national defense, a formal declaration of opposition to Communism, and condemnation of violent forms of anti-Semitism.

Referring to the proposed parcelling of large estates among peasants, Col. Koc urged that this be done on a gradual scale to avoid economic upheaval.

The great majority of the Polish population consists of peasants and workmen.

While Poland has been steadily increasing her position as a political power in the Baltic, her internal position has been weakened by internal dissension.

The so-called Peoples' Front with Communistic sympathies is accused by its opponents of being under Moscow influence. Nationalists, friendly with the Fascists, incur the animosity of the People's Front. The conservatives are dissatisfied with the proposed land reform policy of the Minister of Agriculture. The government is criticized by the Socialists as being non-democratic on account of the present strong executive power.

Then there is the Jewish problem. All liberal-minded Poles feel that violence is not the way to solve this matter. The Minister of Education recently stated in parliament that the anti-Jewish student disturbances were instigating youth to anarchy and that the leaders of the anti-Jewish movement were serving revolutionary elements for whom anarchy in Poland was the most desirable state of affairs. New and increased emigration facilities is the aim of both Jew and Christian.

Colonel Koc. like Hitler a bachelor, is strongly patriotic for the development of a great, united Poland. He was one of the lieutenants of the late Marshal Pilsudski.

Groups Helping to Promote Paper

To the Editor:

Reading this week's Social Justice, I can't help but admire your spirit, surely anything that isn't worth working for isn't worth having. At a meeting several week ago, Mr. Burton spoke of the reduction in the sale of the papers and urged everyone present to buy an extra copy.

Before election I was buying six extra papers a week and giving them to people whom I thought might be interested. Now I have increased my subscription to 10 papers a week and I am distributing them to both white and colored folks to get them interested in the paper. I know that they appreciate them, for there are many who are not able to buy them.

I am sure that if every one of the 700,000 readers would just add one more paper to their subscription we wouldn't be long in getting the desired million and a half circulation.

—Margaret W. Phillips and Family.
Pikesville, Md.

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Million Rail Workers Unite in Wage Protest Movement

Resentment that has smouldered in the breasts of underpaid railroad workers for years burst into a flame of united protest recently as 1,100,000 organized workmen demanded an annual wage increase of approximately $360,000,000.

Spokesmen for 800,000 members of the 16 "non-operating" railway brotherhoods voted to seek a 20 per cent hike in their pay, supplementing similar action taken by the 300,000 members of the five "operating" brotherhoods last month.

Estimating that the yearly wage increases demanded by all the dissatisfied workmen aggregate nearly $360-million, George M. Harrison, union leader, announced:

"These are the largest negotiations ever undertaken by organized railroad workers."

Demands Formulated

Harrison's group, meeting in Chicago, voted to serve notice within 30 days on the railroad executives, but set no date for formal presentation of the following demands:

(1) A general wage increase of 20 cents per hour, applied to hourly, daily, weekly, monthly or piece rates, so as to produce the same rate of increase for all employes. (Harrison said this would amount to an approximate 20 per cent wage increase.)

(2) A guarantee of full-time employment for all regularly assigned employes.

(3) A guarantee of two-thirds of full-time employment for all "stand-by" employes.

(4) A recommendation that wage proceedings be handled at a joint national conference.

The demands followed closely on a revelation by the LaFollette committee in Washington that the large railroads, long under fire as notorious exploiters of labor, were also guilty of vicious espionage systems.

Roads Use Spies

In a report bearing on its investigation of industrial spy systems, the LaFollette committee listed 27 railroads as among the worst offenders.

The "operating" railroad unions which joined in the wage demands include engineers, foremen and enginemen, conductors, trainmen and switchmen.

The "non-operating" brotherhoods embrace virtually all other workers in railroad service—clerks, telegraphers, carmen, shop laborers, machinists, blacksmiths, dispatchers, boilermakers, drop forgers, sheet metal workers, electrical workers, freight handlers, express and station employes, maintenance of way men, signal men and sleeping car conductors.

Harrison said the operating ("big five") brotherhoods were required to submit their demands to a referendum vote of members, but that the remaining groups would not have to conduct a referendum.

"If we can develop a joint conference, we will do so," declared Harrison, adding that about 5,000 members of the various marine unions, employed on ships and ferries operated by railroads, would be affected by the wage negotiations.

Rail Union Head Demands Wage Increases

George M. Harrison (second from left), chairman of the railway labor executives' association, who recently opened negotiations to obtain decent wages for underpaid railroad workers. He is shown as he left a recent White House conference in the company of Murray Latimer, chairman of the Railway Retirement Board (at the left), A. J. Altmeyer, chairman of the Social Security Board, and J. J. Pelley, president of the Association of American Railroads. *—Acme Picture*

WHO'S TO BLAME FOR THIS BLOODSHED?

Violence in Indiana

Dear Sirs: On February 12, at Anderson, Ind., 10 persons were hurt in what the newspapers described as a "new strike clash"—presumably an aftermath of the automobile strike—involving union men from Flint and Detroit. As a result of the melee, which occurred at an obscure tavern, 13 men were arrested, and martial law declared. Two of those arrested—union sympathizers—were taken to a hospital seriously wounded.

Police of Anderson "blamed union sympathizers for the outbreak which led to martial law. Police Chief Joseph Carney said that . . . two cars containing about a dozen men drove up to a tavern operated by Emory Shipley . . . and demanded that a non-union worker at the General Motors Delco-Remy plant be sent out to them."

"Shipley informed them," continued the account, "that the person they sought was not in the tavern, and afterward several shots were fired and rocks were thrown at his place, he told the police. He obtained a shotgun and fired both barrels at the two cars, which were then driving away."

One of the wounded men, however, tells a different story. Heaton Vorse was one of the "union sympathizers" who had come to Anderson from Flint. The accompanying letter was written by Mr. Vorse, who is still in the hospital in Anderson, to his wife. Along with others, he is under arrest on serious charges of inciting to riot. His letter throws a different light on an incident which may give rise to another unjust and long-drawn-out persecution of working-class victims. The authorities of Anderson have made no secret of their anti-union attitude.

—M. M.

New York, March 1.

Dear———: All was quiet in Anderson. Too quiet. The vigilantes had evidently been tipped off. Went up into union hall. A big sign,

The delegation of agitators who went into Anderson to organize the auto parts workers?

The man, Shipley, who took the law in his own hands and fired on the organizers?

The police, for failing to maintain law and order?

Modern capitalists, who, by exploiting American labor and by failing to pay a decent living wage, have caused class hatred and bloodshed in the streets?

Read these two letters which recently appeared in The Nation magazine, and decide for yourself.

"Thank you, Flint" hung in the assembly room. Units from Detroit, Toledo, and even Cleveland started to drift in. Since it was obvious that there would be no trouble, plans were being formed for a big labor parade.

Many of the Flint contingent, myself included, found their way to the barroom downstairs, for the sheer joy of ordering beer. Flint and Genesee county were made dry by Murphy, remember. No one drank heavily. An Anderson boy called me to his table and introduced me to his pretty wife and sister. Other Flint and Anderson boys joined us from time to time. It was all gay and social.

I was called upstairs to do my turn on the door. Union halls here aren't free to the world. You have to have damned satisfactory credentials to enter, as a guard against stools, finks, etc. Anderson's hall had four on duty that evening, Anderson, Flint, Toledo, Cleveland. A steady stream of men were flowing in and out. It kept us busy checking. As the moments passed, the tension eased. If any bloodthirsty souls were disappointed, they didn't show it.

A sudden commotion at the foot of the stairs. A young fellow somewhat bruised about the face is hustled up the stairs. I understand that he has been beaten up by vigilantes at the "Gold Band" tavern. There are other union men out there who are in danger.

"Flint upstairs!" I check the boys through and follow the last one into a conference room. There is some question as to where the place is, but off we go. Our car was the first out. We discovered the tavern to be a shanty in shanty town, varying only from the other scattered ugly boxes in that it had a glass front. Another carload drew up. We walked toward the tavern. At which point, the bartender drew a shotgun from beneath the bar and fired through the window. I ducked in time to miss the shot, but the flying glass burned my forehead.

At this point I decided that I didn't want any, and started moving. The decision was fairly unanimous. The bartender fired twice more through the broken window and then came out of the door. Another man scooted out of a side door and took up an observation post about 10 yards away. He shouted directions to the bartender. It seemed so well planned.

As I ran I saw the barkeeper had cornered three boys who had taken refuge behind a parked sedan. He hounded them, ducking back and forth till he got one of them—in the back — Rose (the other badly wounded boy, now in the hospital with me). I heard the man on observation shout, "Get that one running!" I got it. The newspapers carried the story that he was protecting his property.

Men can be so amazingly gentle. The kindliness and care given me by the boys who carried me to the hospital made the nurse and doctor in charge seem almost brutal. All of them are under arrest for their kindliness.

—HEATON VORSE.

News of the Week on the Labor Front

DETROIT, MICH. — Second major strike wave within a month hits the motor industry as sit-downers take possession of Chrysler and Hudson plants . . . 84,000 workers idle . . . Strike called by C.I.O. organizers after corporation executives refuse to recognize the United Auto Workers union as sole bargaining agency . . . Brisk exchange of charges and counter-charges follows . . . Homer Martin, head of U. A. W., says: "The Chrysler and Hudson strikes are the results of the management's stubborn resistance and unreasonable position concerning the will of a clear majority of employes in plants affected. So long as the company continues to disregard the law and common procedure which operates in government, as well as in a corporation, they may expect labor trouble."

B. E. Hutchinson, spokesman for the Chrysler company, declares that non-union employes had been subjected to "threats, intimidation and coercion by union representatives, both in the plants and at home." Adds: "we have been willing and still are willing to bargain collectively with them for their members. Beyond that we do not agree to go. Men who wish to work in our plants will not be required to hold a union card to do so."

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Close associates of John L. Lewis say his agreement with Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation is "only beginning" of his industrial unionization drive . . . Lewis is represented by intimates as being ready to begin mine strike, and to institute "mopping up" operations in steel and auto plants in an effort to enroll every worker in those industries in his unions and to win right to represent all workers, whether organized or not, in bargaining negotiations with employers.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—C. I. O. prepares to "move in on" Henry Ford following announcement by Homer Martin, president of the United Auto Workers, **that the union will begin immediately to organize workers at the Ford assembly plant in Edgewater, N. J.** . . . Martin is confident of victory, but observers recall that the Edgewater factory was the scene three years ago of an unsuccessful strike and that Governor Hoffman recently said he would not tolerate sitdown strikes in New Jersey

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DETROIT, MICH. — About 400 mothers stage protest march after they are dismissed from a federal WPA project . . . Telegrams are sent to Harry Hopkins, WPA administrator, stating, "We want work, not dole." Dismissal order directed that the women be taken off sewing and book repair projects and given direct relief under social security act.

CHICAGO, ILL. — Sixty sit-downers are ejected from the Fansteel Metallurgical Corp. plant in gas attack by deputy sheriffs . . . Meyer Adelman and Oakley Mills, CIO organizers and leaders of the strike, run out on men just before gas attack begins . . . Both "leaders" disappear from hotel rooms from which they had directed maneuvers

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Link Court Reform to Farm Plan

Proposal by Wallace Parleys Interpreted as "Pack" Mandate

By Edward E. Kennedy

At the present moment, farm relief programs are being overshadowed by the controversy raging over the proposed reorganization of the United States Supreme Court, but this switching of the spotlight does not minimize the importance of the farm problem or the pending proposals of the administration to deal with it.

Nor, for that matter, can the federal farm program, any more than the labor program, be dissociated from the plan to reconstitute the judiciary.

At any rate the recommendations of the Wallace farm conference of February 9, 1937, are being interpreted by the administration as a mandate from farmers for a reform of the high tribunal, on the assumption that the conference recommended a program that the Supreme Court has declared the federal government is without authority to carry out.

The proposals submitted to Secretary Wallace by farm leaders in that conference and the recommendations that sprang from them set forth very little that was new.

Control Still Federal

The basic idea of the original Agricultural Adjustment Act was to bring about an adjustment of production to the existing demand and to determine a maximum of farm income—not greater in proportion than the ratio of farm prices to non-farm prices that prevailed during the five year period of 1909-14. Even if this ratio had been attained, the results would have been unsatisfactory because farm income would have lagged far behind the actual cost of production.

The Soil Conservation Act passed early in the year 1936 actually contemplated the continuation of the control of farm production by the federal government. The reason given was to conserve the soil resources. The methods used are in principle the same as those originally used under the A. A. A.

The act, however, provided that the soil conservation program would be turned over to the 48 states in the year 1938 to be administered thereafter by them. In order to effectuate this plan, each state was to enact a little A. A. A. of its own. The plan was that the states and the federal government would each raise, by taxation, their share of the funds that would be paid to the farmers in the form of so-called "benefit payments."

In the final analysis it all comes to the same thing — government control and government regulation of agricultural production.

Secretary Wallace recommended to the farm leaders at the February conference that they ask Congress to extend the date on which the State-Aid provision of the Soil Conservation Act was to become effective until January 1, 1942.

The farm conference, however, recommended that the date be postponed to January 1, 1940. The difference in the year in this recommendation is not important but the fact that such recommendation was made is significant.

States Rights Infringed

When the Soil Conservation Act was being considered by Congress last year considerable doubt was expressed as to the validity of the proposed law inasmuch as only the methods were different and the objective the same as the unconstitutional A. A. A.

Under the old Triple A the funds from which benefit payments were made to farmers to "control and regulate" production were raised through "Processing Taxes." Under the Soil Conservation Act the funds with which to make benefit payments to farmers are obtained through general taxes.

In rendering its decision in the A. A. A. case, the Supreme Court said: "The Act invades the reserved rights of the States. It is a statutory plan to "regulate and control" agricultural production, a matter beyond the powers delegated to the Federal Government. The tax, the appropriation of the funds raised, and the direction of their disbursement are but parts of the plan. They are but means to an unconstitutional end."

It was this point in the A. A. A. decision that gave rise to doubts in the minds of members of Congress. They were assured, however, by department of agriculture officials that although their doubts be well founded it would be practically impossible for an "aggrieved Citizen" to bring the matter of constitutionality before the Supreme Court.

Court Is Avoided

A year has passed. In this "trial" year the Supreme Court has been skillfully avoided and now it seems that it will not be "necessary" to return the power to "regulate and control" farm production to the states.

The Wallace farm program for 1937 includes the continuation of the farm storage loan policies. This part of the program has been carried out in a greater or lesser degree during the past three years in the "surplus" producing states where farm warehousing acts are in effect.

The Commodity Credit Corporation and the Federal Intermediate Credits banks are the agencies through which the funds are made available for farm storage loans under State Farm Warehousing Acts to farmers having suitable cribs, granaries or warehouses. The loans are made on warehouse receipts issued against commodities so stored.

There is much merit in farm storage loan laws. They enable farmers to supply the markets more evenly throughout the year instead of being forced to glut the market at harvest time because of their urgent need for immediate cash. Such loans are usually made in amounts equal to from 60 to 75 per cent of the market value of the commodity stored at the time of sealing it in the warehouse.

The weakness in the program, from the standpoint of the farmer, is the absence of a fundamentally sound farm policy which would maintain the value of the commodity offered as security for the loan and the ability of the farmer to repay the loan with interest and fees.

Farmer Not Protected

The Federal Farm Board met disaster—so did the farmer himself—when deflation destroyed farm values in 1929. Storage loan policies used to stabilize farm commodity prices do not protect the farmers against manipulations in the market places or the ravages of such deflations.

It can be said that a farm storage loan policy is better than a terminal storage loan policy because farm storage is less expensive and the more practical of the two.

The farm storage loan policy, during the past few years has depended almost entirely for its success upon the restricted and controlled production program of the A. A. A. and upon the drouth.

The Wallace farm program contemplates a program for crop insurance limited in all probability to one commodity—wheat—during the first year.

The crop insurance proposal is now before Congress. It contemplates insuring farmers against the hazards crops are subject to, such as drouth, insect plagues and other calamities beyond the control of man.

This is the part of the plan which is designed, to some extent, to supplement the "ever-normal granary" idea.

Farmer Must Pay: How?

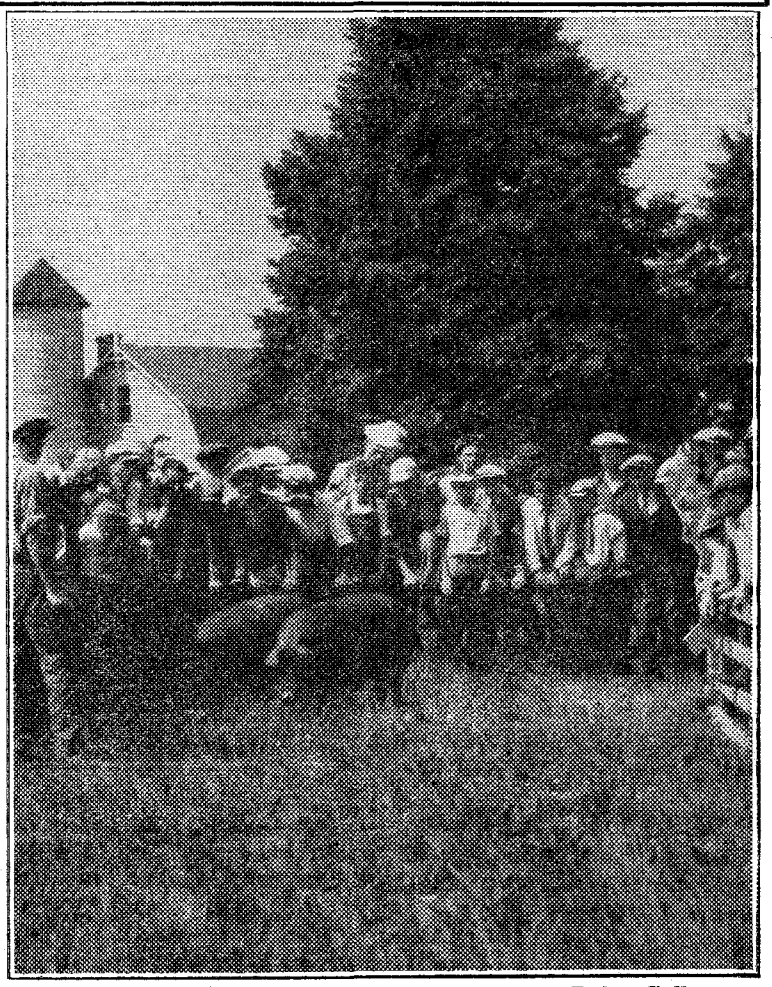
This plan, of course, has some considerable appeal to farmers living in areas severely ravaged by the drouth or subject to periodical crop hazards. In effect, it will serve as a means to distribute some of the crops from the production areas to the non-production areas.

There is nothing in the plan however to provide ways and means for the farmer to carry the cost of administration.

On the other hand, it is contemplated that if the farm supplies should be in excess of existing demand, so-called benefit payments be used as an instrument for reducing and curtailing production. Even more drastic proposals are under consideration for the enactment of legislation more rigidly enforcing regulation and control of farm production by the federal government.

The inherent farm problem has its basis in a wholly inadequate cash income. Devices and schemes which limit production to increase unit price or which merely increase production only to decrease unit price, leaving the basic income substantially unchanged, not only leave the farm problem unsolved but add the burden of the cost of the plan for the farmer to bear. This, it seems, is the limited extent to which the present proposals reach.

Juvenile Farmers at School



—*Ewing Galloway.*

School holds no terror for the lads in this picture. They are Four-H Club members who are being taught a special course in scientific dairying at the model dairy farm of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute. The school is situated near Blacksburg, Va. Some of the boys are students; others are club members on a visit to the institution. All are sound farmers in the making.

FTC Survey Shows Farmer Suffers Most in Depression

By the Farm Editor of SOCIAL JUSTICE

If the money spent on surveys into agriculture by the thinkers in Washington, and on publicity telling the farmer how badly off he is, were diverted to the more practical purpose of actually doing something to relieve the farmer, the farm problem as a national emergency would dwindle into insignificance.

The latest farm study by the administration to come to fruition in the form of dramatized publicity is that conducted by the Federal Trade Commission. Like all other "survey" reports issued by the administration, the FTC disclosures are calculated to blame some sinister group of connivers against the people for the ills that beset us, instead of offering a constitutional solution to deal with those ills.

The present plight of the farmer is attributed by the trade commission to a "high degree of monopolistic control" of farm products by various handlers, manufacturers and processors. The commission's report reveals how incommensurate is the income of the farmer in relation to the income of the handling and processing corporations.

As an antidote, the FTC recommends an amendment to the Commodity Exchange Act that would enlarge federal regulation of the markets—a course which would invade states' rights and which would likely be declared unconstitutional unless the president wins out in his fight to reform the judiciary.

The one solution to the farm income problem that would not conflict with the Constitution—monetary reform—is, of course, anathema to the FTC trouble-shooters.

There is, however, much food for thought in the commission's report. It was found during the study, undertaken at the behest of Congress, that farmers suffered a much sharper decline in their income in depression years than did the manufacturers, processors and distributors.

For instance, in 1932 the farmer was receiving only 29 per cent of what he received for wheat during 1929, while the flour miller was getting 74 per cent of the 1929 price. The gross income of livestock farmers was down to 40 per cent of 1929, but meat packers were still receiving 58 per cent; farmers, income from milk fell to 54 per cent, but fluid milk processors and distributors were getting as high as 75 per cent of the 1929 level.

A typical example of how the farmer is bilked in marketing transactions is shown in the case of bread. Out of the cost of a loaf of bread, the distributors got 19 per cent; bakeries, 56 per cent; flour millers, about 7 per cent; middle men and transporters, about 5 per cent; and the farmer, who produced the wheat, about 13 per cent.

Definitions

To wrest from nature is **WORK.**

To wrest from those who wrest from nature is **TRADE.**

To wrest from those who wrest from those who wrest from nature is **FINANCE.**

—*VINCENT McNABB, O. P.*

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The People Speak....

Civics as Rewritten

To the Editor:

As soon as your present contest is finished may I suggest that you start another one using the subject of the Constitution.

I find my instructions have been altogether wrong. I was taught that our government was composed of three distinct branches—a legislative to make the laws a judicial to interpret them, an executive to enforce them.

I now find that the executive makes them, the legislative "yes-yeses" them, the judicial "no-noes" them and nobody enforces them. I am terribly confused.

—Mae Mayer.

Lansing, Mich.

A Miner's Memory

To the Editor:

My mother has received SOCIAL JUSTICE since it first came out and I have read every copy since then. I have read with interest your articles on the sit-down strike and John Lewis.

As a resident of the anthracite section of Pennsylvania I have a direct impression of John Lewis. He will take the sit-down strikers for a ride just like he took the miners for a ride.

I am one of Father Coughlin's biggest boosters in our town. I am trying to get new subscribers to SOCIAL JUSTICE. I know they will be satisfied with it because it contains a world of interest.

—Steve Dehara.

Duryea, Pa.

Calls for Team Work

To the Editor:

Spurred to remonstrance, by the proposed legislation, that means eventually the liquidation of the Supreme Court of the United States, you will be flooded with letters of appeal.

I do hope and pray your co-operating and team-working readers have already sent protests to Washington, just as Boake Carter and other commentators have urged the people to do.

You would be appalled at the timidity that hangs over the people, when it comes to concerted action against the New Deal "termites." For instance, if they act in opposition, the dole wagons will stop depositing the food supplies and rations. Be assured, I am doing my individual best, to promote the objectives I herein have voiced.

I fully intend to stay on your subscription list and continue to be well informed. I also intend to do my bit as an American citizen; namely, **"to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States!"**

—A Methodist.

Tonica, Ill.

Ignore Constituents

To the Editor:

Of what avail is it for the people of the United States to write to their Representative and Senators telling them of their wishes in regard to the Supreme Court? Congressmen—both Representatives and Senators ignore the wishes of their constituents to blindly follow the dictates of the president. The people have no choice in government when Congress supinely submits to the will of the executive.

—Sister M. Callista.

Trenton, N. J.

Pass It Along

To to the Editor:

After reading and studying SOCIAL JUSTICE why not roll it up, place a 1 cent stamp on it, and mail to some friend or acquaintance who is not a reader?

Select one who is not especially interested and perchance after he has received one or two issues you can contact him in conversation, find out whether he is reading it. He will sooner or later become interested but if there seems to be no chance, try another, do not waste on barren soil.

This suggestion, while inexpensive to promote, will oftentimes reach the one who otherwise could not be contacted and possibly would never read or listen to the teaching of SOCIAL JUSTICE. If the people are at all receptive they are likely to become regular subscribers and students of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

—C. E. Throckmorton.

Moberly, Mo.

Great Day Coming

To the Editor:

I am an American born citizen having first seen the light of day right here on the farm I now occupy. My ancestors came from the old country, which is of course not important, but the fact that they succeeded in establishing, along with other things, the right to free speech is important.

I am a reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE and right here I wish to say that anyone who reads it and is not able to get things straight is probably so warped by partisan bias that he doesn't care to have them so. I am learning to think straight and that is something when one wishes to go straight.

I feel greatly indebted to Father Coughlin for making things clear for me, and there is a great day coming for us all when we at last decide to put his teachings into practice.

—H. L. McBurney.

MASSACHUSETTS DEALERS

Because so many persons handle the distribution of SOCIAL JUSTICE in Massachusetts, it will not be possible to list all of them in the paper. We are endeavoring, with every effort at impartiality, to list several of the larger distributors in each community. Boston and Roxbury dealers were listed last week. SOCIAL JUSTICE can always be obtained from the following dealers in Massachusetts:

Raymond Monahan, 125 Murdock St.....Brighton
James McGinn, 78 Park St.....Attleboro
Alphonse E. McGrath, 127 N. Warren Ave.....Brockton
Michael Riordan, 596 N. Montello Ave.....Brockton
Francis J. Cusick, 43 Cushing Ave.....Cambridge
Walter Campbell, 2 Crystal Pl. off Mead..Charlestown
Joseph LeClair, 28 Heard St.....Chelsea
D. W. F. Moran, 369 Hamden St.....Chicopee
Thomas P. Ivers, 332 Maple St.....Danvers
Mrs. W. Buckley, 32 Hartford St.....Dorchester
Catherine M. Flynn, 49 Woodrow St.....Dorchester
John J. Hunt, 11 Bentham Rd.....Dorchester
Daniel F. McSweeney, 30-A. Tufts St.....Everett
Ferdinand Chabot, 47 High St.....Haverhill
Herbert S. Scanlon, 58½ Fifth Ave.....Haverhill
Joseph McDonald, 179 Chestnut Ave...Jamaica Plains
Raymond Lavigne, 88 Kingston St.....Lawrence
John Daly, 51 Crowley St.....Lowell
Leslie N. Leavitt, 14 Central Ave.....Lynn
Mrs. Isabella McManus, 162 Pleasant St.....Malden
Leo F. Well, 16 River St.....Mattanan
Alfred E. Bernor, 4 Social St.....New Bedford
Shoe Re-Building System, 2169 Acushnet Ave.....
.....New Bedford
Louis Sanford, 116 Fisher St.....North Attleboro
Fred E. Shepard, 241 Broad St.....North Attleboro
Catherine M. Walsh, Box 308.....North Chelmsford
Thomas F. Folan, 51 Glover Ave..... North Quincy
Mary L .Lynch, 156 Elliott Ave.....North Quincy
Richard Murphy, 62 Aborn St.....Peabody
Mr. Shirley O. Reed, 59 Broadway.....Raynham
William A. Hancock, 18 Sunset St.....Roxbury
Dorothy A. Cooney, 30 Northey St.....Salem
Edward E. Shields, 165 Hesper St.....Saugus
Mary O'Leary, 2 Ellsworth St.....Somerville
Arthur Singelais, 27 Puritan Rd.....Somerville
Diogene C. Thibaut, 81 S. Electric St.....Somerville
Oscar Travers, 15 Waldo Ave..... Somerville
Mary M. Wedge, 188 Webster Ave.....Somerville
Mr. James Jameson, 278 Mechanic St.....Southbridge
Mr. Joseph F. Coan, 10 Carver Hill St.....South Natick
Henry F. Giguere, 1099 Front St.....South Weymouth
Mrs. Maude Hurley, 135 Everett St.....Springfield
Adelard LaFlamme, 182 Lebanon St.....Springfield
Walter MacPherson, 80 Woodlawn St.....Springfield
Charles Lawlor, 53 Park St.....Taunton
Ellen H. Stringer, 29 Albion St.....Wakefield
George H. Ryan, 665 Common St.....Walpole
William Sullivan, 129 Morse St.....Watertown
Miss Elizabeth Burke, 31 Dover St.....Whitman
Leon LaFleur, 34 Nassau St.....Williamsett
Charles V. Barry, 10 Davis St.....Worcester
Mitchell Perry, 418 Main St.....Worcester
W. E. Russell, 72 Chatham St.....Worcester

Up to Congress

To the Editor:

I express my sincere congratulations to the editor of the article about the Supreme Court issue. Father Coughlin has set forth the real issue of "dictatorship or democracy" and that is the whole issue.

I have a suggestion relative to our present monetary system. Since the Supreme Court has declared the N. R. A. and the A. A. A. unconstitutional, why should we not carry our fight to the Supreme Court and have our present monetary system tested while we still have a Supreme Court and while we still have democracy. We will have to strike while we still have an opportunity.

—Forest Altland.

Wooster, Ohio.

* * *

Editor's Note: Your last hope is Congress. Suits to test the constitutionality of the Federal Reserve act are thrown out of court on the ground that no citizen can ever show damages to bring him into court as a party against the government. Costly and voluminous legal briefs hold the act is "constitutional." Congressmen, however, can still legislate "legal money."

Old Men Achieve

To the Editor:

Apropos of the editorial poll, "Think It Over," in February 22nd issue, history tells us that Socrates, white headed, learned to play musical instruments. Cato at 80 studied Greek, and Plutarch at 80 studied Latin. In old age Chaucer wrote his "Canterbury Tales" — Arnould translated Josephus in his 80th year. Hobber published his translation of the Odyssey at 87 and his translation of the Iliad at 88. Let the "brain trusters" ponder these facts.

Ancient, medieval and modern history, Egyptian, Greek, Roman and the modern nations are full of the achievements of "old" men.

That social justice may prevail over errors, let us boost the sales of our paper and keep Father Coughlin on the air.

—Mary L. Cunningham.

Chicago, Ill.

Ad Campaign On in Queens

To the Editor:

Each week my 11 year old daughter distributes 15 copies of SOCIAL JUSTICE to my neighbors. These papers she gets from David Henry who receives 100 copies each week. Mr. Henry belonged to our unit and he depends upon the members to distribute the papers.

I do think that any person sincerely interested in the program of the National Union will read SOCIAL JUSTICE constantly. In fact, Unit No. 20 Social Club (formerly Unit No. 20 NUSJ) believes this so necessary that it was put down as the initial requirement for membership in the new group. Each member either subscribes to the paper direct or it is delivered through Mr. Henry each week.

Mr. Guess has done everything possible to secure the co-operation of the members in this group to increase the circulation and at a meeting held last Tuesday night he suggested to the assembly that we start an advertising campaign in Queens. After being discussed a motion was made, seconded and approved to have a club furnish signs reading **"Read Father Coughlin's Weekly Review—SOCIAL JUSTICE"** and these signs will be displayed in the windows of the homes of the members. This will be a start and we hope to see it spread.

—May J. Guess.

Ozone Park, L. I., N. Y.

Study Clubs Push Paper

Reports of the activities of Social Justice study clubs in various parts of the country continue to give evidence of the zeal and sincerity of the membership of the former National Union units.

In Milwaukee, Wisconsin, a club, appropriately named the "Social Justice Civic Club," has been formed by the active National Union members of the 5th congressional district.

"As formers members of the N. U. S. J. who would not remain inactive so long as there was a necessity of keeping alive the 16 principles of social justice, we have banded together as an organization in order to maintain the objects for which we stand," the supervisor of the Milwaukee club writes.

Members of the club pledge to maintain an active interest in community problems, "ever willing to render active service and give material assistance in helping to achieve the true status of social justice."

Many Good Ideas

The "Social Justice Study Club" of Cleveland, Ohio, was organized for the purpose of increasing the distribution of the weekly newspaper, SOCIAL JUSTICE. The profits from the sale of this paper are going to be used to finance the club.

One novel idea tried and found successful by this club is to have a box in which each member will deposit two cents. The contributions will be used to purchase a prize for the person who is best able to answer a questionnaire on social justice principles.

The "Checo Club" at Haverhill, Massachusetts, is only including in its membership those persons who were faithful to the National Union. A competent investigating committee has been selected to study every member before he is granted admittance. In five weeks time an enrollment of over 100 has been reached.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, boasts of a "Study Club" for the purpose of learning the true functions of money and the 16 principles of social justice. After full knowledge is reached on these subjects it is their intention to expound these truths throughout the city.

The members of this club have also pledged themselves to further the sale of SOCIAL JUSTICE and the book, *"Money—Questions and Answers.*

Iowa Group Loyal

The mid-western prairie state of Iowa claims to have one of the largest and best organized clubs of these loyalists. "The Loyal Guard of the Peoples Liberties" was formed shortly after the November 3 election and the members have held meetings regularly since that time.

This club was formed "primarily to freely discuss such topics as social problems, economical conditions and political questions."

Recently "The Loyal Guard of the Peoples Liberties" composed a resolution which they submitted to President Roosevelt stating their feelings regarding the Supreme Court question.

The loyal members from the 14th congressional district of Michigan have formed a study club called "The Citizens Civic and Social Union." This club reports a steady increase in membership.

At the regular meetings of this club the time is devoted to the studying of the 16 principles and to the spreading of the newspaper SOCIAL JUSTICE.

The loyalty of the members is indicated in a paragraph from a member's letter: "Study all phases of the question and spreading the truth to others, our only regret is that the opportunity has not come for us to devote our entire time in some social service work of the government."

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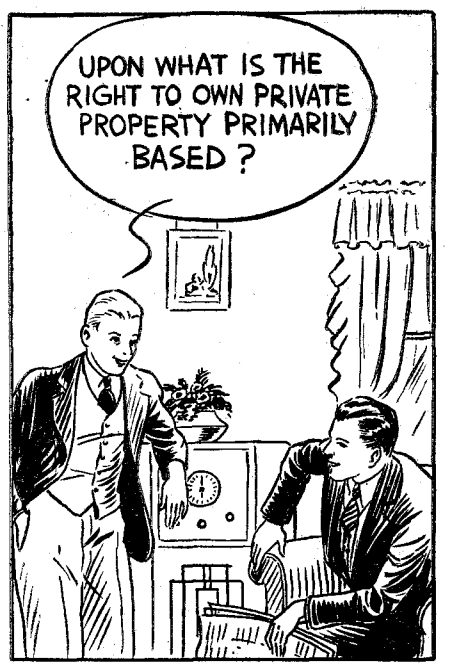
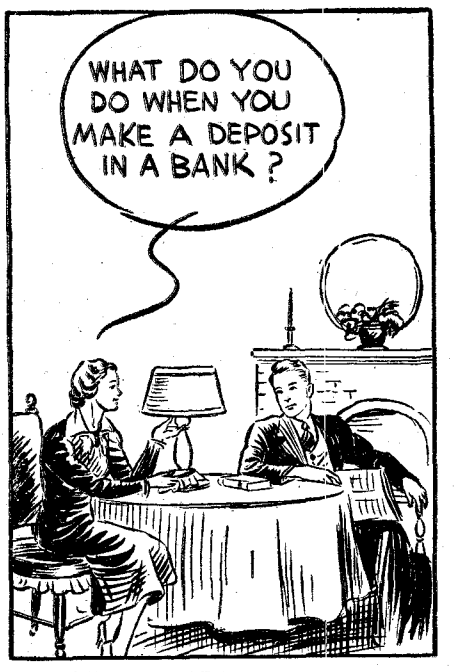
Make Up Your Mind To Enter Our Contest During The Easter Season

Questions For This Week

Picture No. 27



Picture No. 28



MAKE YOUR SELECTION BY NUMBER FROM THE FOLLOWING LISTS:

1. The Constitution.
2. Capitalism.
3. Christianity.
4. Social Justice.
5. Communism.
6. The desire of Mankind to to share with one another.
7. A government-controlled money system.
8. Human nature.
9. A democratic form of government.
10. A fair and equitable distribution of the world's goods.

1. I exchange my money for the bank's wealth.
2. I exchange my wealth for the bank's money.
3. I exchange my money for the bank's money.
4. I create a debt owed by the bank to me as a creditor.
5. I make the bank trustee for my money.
6. I increase the amount of actual money in existence.
7. I increase the amount of fictitious money in existence.
8. I become debtor to the bank.
9. I become a partner of the bank.
10. I increase the amount of genuine credit in the country.

Fill in This Coupon and Mail with 10 Cents in Coin
NOT NECESSARY TO RETURN PICTURE
Make your selection by number from suggestions under each picture.
Write clearly the number in the little square.

No. 27 For Question No. 27 I Select Answer No. ..... ☐ No. 28 For Question No. 28 I Select Answer No. ..... ☐

MY NAME IS.....

MY ADDRESS IS.....

TOWN OR CITY.....STATE.....

AN EXTRA COUPON FOR A FRIEND OR RELATION

Fill in This Coupon and Mail with 10 Cents in Coin
NOT NECESSARY TO RETURN PICTURE
Make your selection by number from suggestions under each picture.
Write clearly the number in the little square.

No. 27 For Question No. 27 I Select Answer No. ..... ☐ No. 28 For Question No. 28 I Select Answer No. ..... ☐

MY NAME IS.....

MY ADDRESS IS.....

TOWN OR CITY.....STATE.....

Rules of Contest

1. Open to all readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE, except employees of Reverend Father Coughlin, members of the former National Board of the National Union for Social Justice, or members of their families.
2. Two pictures each week for 25 consecutive weeks, beginning Monday, December 21, 1936. Each picture contains a question concerning the principles of social justice laid down by Father Coughlin.
3. A Grand Prize of $2,500 will be awarded to the reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE returning the best or most appropriate answers to the questions appearing in all 50 pictures and otherwise complying with these rules. The reader or readers submitting the next nearest correct answers and otherwise complying with the rules shall be eligible for the additional prizes in order of their correctness.
4. In order to qualify as a prize-winner, the contestant is required to send in 10 cents in coin (not stamps) with each weekly coupon. The remittance of 10 cents in coin each week is in payment for Father Coughlin's book, "Money: Questions and Answers." Purchase of this book is a condition for entering the contest.
5. We cannot take into account solutions without signed names or addresses. Neither can claims to their ownership be recognized. We cannot be responsible for coupons arriving unduly late. By entering the contest the contestant agrees to accept as final the decision of the judges as to procedure and final outcome.
6. In event of ties additional pictures and questions will be submitted. In event of final ties, after two such submissions, duplicate prizes will be awarded.
7. Do NOT decorate coupons. Neatness will not count.
8. Any inquiry the reply to which could not affect outcome of contest will be acknowledged.
9. A contestant may send in any number of sets of answers, and each set will be judged as a unit, but no individual may win more than one prize. A contestant sending in more than one fully paid set will be entitled to one book for each set submitted.

No More Substitutions

Substitution of one coupon for another is discontinued. Since computation for winners has begun, much confusion would result if contestants were permitted to send in substitute coupons for those already filed.

Therefore, be sure from now on that the coupons you send in bears the solutions you ACTUALLY WANT TO GO DOWN ON THE COMPUTATION SHEETS AS YOUR ANSWERS TO THE RESPECTIVE QUESTIONS.

If you are not yet entered, ENTER TODAY. If you already are a contestant, kindly do not send substitute coupons from this date forward.

Picture-questions No. 27 and No. 28 in our great "KNOW SOCIAL JUSTICE" Contest are before you today for solution. You will notice, like all the others, they have to do with the social justice principles of our Father Coughlin.

Of course, if you are already entered in this nationwide educational competition, you will sit down for a few moments and work out what you consider **the best or most appropriate answers.**

If you are NOT yet entered, you are missing one of the outstanding chances of your life to increase your store of social justice knowledge.

Not only that!

You are missing out on the opportunity to strike for your share of more than $7,000.00 worth of handsome cash and automobile prizes.

Now, here's a TIP for you . . .

NEXT SUNDAY OUR SPECIAL EASTER NUMBER WILL BE IN YOUR HANDS.

THIS ISSUE WILL CONTAIN ALL THE PICTURE-QUESTIONS WHICH HAVE APPEARED IN THE CONTEST UP TO DATE.

THERE IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY! WITH ALL THESE PAST PICTURES BEFORE YOU, IT WILL TAKE YOU ALMOST NO TIME TO WORK OUT THE EASY ANSWERS AND SEND THEM IN.

SO . . .

BE SURE AND READ YOUR "SOCIAL JUSTICE" NEXT WEEK FROM COVER TO COVER . . . AND . . .

IT COULD MEAN FORTUNE TO YOU!

Cash Plus Cars

Grand Prize $2,500

SECOND PRIZE $1,000.00
And the Choice of a Ford, Plymouth or Chevrolet Sedan

THIRD PRIZE $ 400.00
And the Choice of a Ford, Plymouth or Chevrolet Sedan

FOURTH PRIZE $ 100.00

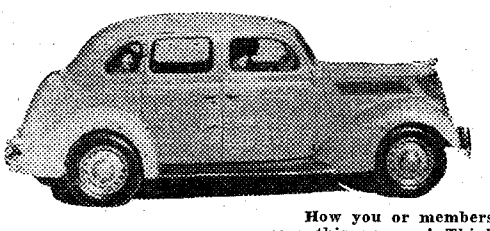
4 Prizes of $50.00 Each.
100 Prizes of $10.00 Each.
260 Prizes of $ 5.00 Each.

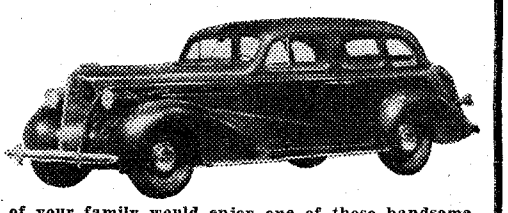
Address — "Contest Editor"

SOCIAL JUSTICE

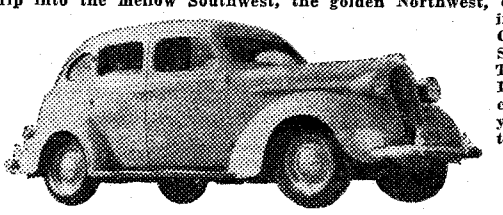
Royal Oak, Michigan.

Do You Want One of These?





How you or members of your family would enjoy one of these handsome cars this summer! Think of the vacation you have been planning. A long trip into the mellow Southwest, the golden Northwest, or the "effete" East in a brand new Ford, Chevrolet or Plymouth Sedan! AND PLENTY OF CASH WITH IT! So, you see, it could be well worth your few hours of time. GO TO WORK.



How to Proceed as a Contestant

1. All questions are based on the principles of social justice as laid down by Father Coughlin.
2. Study each question for a few moments. Don't rush. Read each of the suggested answers aloud. You will notice many of them are wrong answers. There is only one best or most appropriate answer to each question. That's the one you want.
3. When you have selected what you consider the proper answer fill in the coupon by writing the number of your selected answer in the little square opposite the large black number of the question.
4. Immediately you enter the contest you will receive Father Coughlin's book, "MONEY: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS." This book will aid in answering contest questions.
5. You may, if you wish, pay up in full your 10 cents per week by sending the whole $2.50. You then will send in your coupons weekly without further remittance.
6. If you run more than one set of answers, be sure to mark your sets "Set 1," "Set 2," "Set 3," etc. Each set stands alone in the judging. Coupons are NOT taken from one set to fill in bad "holes" in another set.

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Money Lenders Exact Debt Toll Off People of the United States

Chance to Use Constitution's 'General Welfare' Clause

By the Financial Editor of SOCIAL JUSTICE

There is little, if any, hope in a world that regards budgets, debts and interest as considerations of more importance than human life or human well-being.

Just now, according the Federal Budget figures—i. e., United States government certified figures—the total interest paid on public debts from 1932 to 1936 amounted to $3,615,600,000. For those unaccustomed to read large figures, this means Three Billion, Six Hundred Fifteen Million and Six Hundred Thousand Dollars! **Just a little service charge paid to our friends, the money-lenders, for their work of loaning the United States government money to the United States government.** But that is not all.

Nation Crushed By Debt Burden

We are now asked to add to this sum new estimated interest charges to be paid on public debt during 1937 and 1938, a total of $1-billion, 695-million. This will make that grand total for interest charges of $5-billion, 310-million, 600-thousand.

This is the "depression" profit of the Money Monopoly, derived only from "The Washington Merry - Go - Round"—our federal government debt. To this little "gift of the gods" one should add the interest paid on all private debts in the country, variously estimated at $210 to $250-billions. If we figure at 5 per cent on $210 - billion only, we are obliged to pay $10-billion, 500-million a year or 33-millions of dollars for every working day in this year of 1937!

Imagine the sweat and energy that this nation has to sacrifice in order to pay these sums to our financial pirates who do absolutely nothing socially useful for it.

"General Welfare" Problem Here

This "gift of the gods," incidentally, represents the greatest single misappropriation of funds in the country's history. Compare it with the greatest emergency work and relief appropriation ever made by Congress ($4-billion, 800-million) and you will begin to realize how much our Congress is working for the "general welfare."

Moreover, the money pirates who collect this usurious interest are allowed to operate their "ace racket" in broad daylight, and with all the "protection" that the law and the government can throw in for their "safety" or, shall we say for their "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Greater Than Industry's Profit

The point? Let me bring it out in a simple graphic fashion, minus the usual statistical cobwebs:

(1) The interest collected by these "ace racketeers" every year in this country on public and private debts amounts to more than the money required to operate our legislative, federal and state governments.

(2) It amounts to more than the profits of any one industry or trade in the country.

(3) The total interest collected on federal and private debts during this depression, from 1930 to 1936, amounted to more than the total wage-income of the American people during any one year since 1928.

Mystery Man of Money

Harrison Williams, a bicycle manufacturer of Elyria, Ohio, is the "new Insull"—America's No. 1 utilities magnate. The story of how an investment of $2-million became $612-million, through manipulation and pyramiding of utilities shares, was disclosed in recent testimony before the SEC.

Mystery Man of Finance 'Pyramided' Utility Stocks

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An amazing tale of high finance was revealed last week when Harrison Williams, known as the "mystery man of Wall Street," testifying before the Securities and Exchange Commission investigating investment trusts, **calmly admitted that his investment of $2-million in public utility holding companies had increased to $612-million.**

Recently, the Wheeler investigation of railroad financing disclosed how one George A. Ball, retired glass jar manufacturer, purchased a $3-billion dollar railroad empire of the Van Sweringens for $274,000 in cash.

Mrs. Harrison Williams is credited by Parisian style-experts with being "the best dressed woman in the world." One readily understands how she can be dressed on such an income as her husband is able to create by stock juggling!

Gains Control Utility Empire

As the investigation proceeded, the S. E. C. showed that Williams, who pyramided holding company on holding company, controlled about one-fifth of the $15-billion utilities industry. But another more interesting fact was brought out by the testimony: The utility companies that Harrison dominated had a working agreement with Dillon, Read & Company, the private banking house in Wall Street, the purpose of which was **to make a market by manipulation of stocks.**

In one deal between American Cities and Central States companies, the investing public put in $25-million, or 63 per cent of the total capital, but in the end only possessed 20 per cent of the voting rights. In other words, they put in their hard earned money—a good part of the investors were the small speculators who thought utility investments were a safe and sane risk—but had only a fifth of the voting rights. Yes, indeed, their money was good but they had no voice in the control or the management of the concern, and they took what profits in the form of dividends were doled out, while the "big boys" took their cut in millions.

Values Created By Manipulation

In another deal, in 1929, involving North American stock, the chief asset of American Cities, it advanced only 25 per cent while American Cities Power & Light Company increased 250 per cent! To translate this into curbstone English means that the stock Williams owned was based on market manipulation rather than earnings, and that through such juggling, the investing public—you and you and you—were led to purchase these stocks at grossly inflated values. This accounts for the fact that when the stock market broke in 1929, and the small investors were wiped out, Williams and the private bankers did not suffer the same fate, but emerged with a profit of $40-million, plus absolute control of the utility empire!

One of the companies taken over was Hydro-Electric, formed by Alfred Lowenstein, international financier who mysteriously disappeared from an airplane in 1928.

From Bicycles To "Big Wheels"

Harrison Williams testified that before he became the "new Insull" and nation's number one utility magnate, he was a bicycle manufacturer in Elyria, Ohio. From the wheels of bicycles to the wheels of finance is a big step, but Harrison Williams maneuvered the jump without a hitch.

This is another romance of a money-baron who is being paraded before the American people with a great deal of attendant publicity. **But there is never a line in the papers or the magazines, getting at the root of the trouble:** That Congress has the power to regulate money, and that we should have a stable dollar free from fluctuations.

Is it any wonder that so many small investors, dazzled by the wealth of the money-lenders, take a fling at the stock market, vainly endeavoring to match their meagre pennies with the magic of money creators, only to find it is a losing game.

Searchlight on the Money Changers

The Federal Reserve Board has recently announced that its alleged profits for the year of 1936 amounted to $448-million — more than double those of 1935, which were $212-million. We do not believe this is the **entire profit.**

Commenting on the increase in commercial loans, the press release dished out this propaganda:

An additional factor in delaying the increase in commercial loans, "was the increased supply of funds made available through large-scale borrowing and spending by the federal government, the proceeds of which found their way into the accounts of individuals and firms, enabling them to repay debts and relieving them of the necessity of borrowing from banks for financing business expansion."

In other words, by presenting it in this manner, the uninformed get the impression that the banking fraternity were actually penalized by the government borrowing and spending!

There is no comment, naturally, on the fact that the federal government **borrowed this "large scale" amount of money from the Banks at Interest!** This part of it is expressly Omitted.

They're Going After The Farms Now

Another danger signal in the press release was the following gem:

"Total loans and investments on December 31, 1936 were listed at almost $33-billion as compared with $29¼-billion a year earlier and was the highest level since September, 1931. The board said the greatest increase last year occurred in so called "country" banks—institutions not situated in Reserve cities."

This means the banks are again expanding credit and loans. But note, they admit the "country" banks are doing the lending. To whom—farmers and agriculture. Though "not situated in Reserve cities" they are controlled and dictated by the Reserve city banks.

The Federal Reserve System and its private owners control industry, commerce, government. **Now they are going after agriculture.** At a given moment, all the loans can be called in, credit will be contracted, farms confiscated, a depression will again come, but **agriculture, the basic resource of America, will be sewed up tighter than a drum!**

Our "Prosperity" Is All Borrowed

Ex-Comptroller General McCarl, "watch-dog of the Treasury" for 15 years, recently said:

"We must not be deceived—lulled into a stupor of complacency or indifference by the improvement in business which we are enjoying. Remember, **this impetus was strongly aided by heavy government borrowing and spending** — by purely artificial means which must not only be withdrawn, but paid for in full."

Why not create the money necessary for these urgent needs, debt-free, interest-free by having Congress exercise its Constitutional powers?

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The Spirit of America Is Asleep

Only Greater Zeal Can Beat Zeal of Reds

Radio address by Alan Blackburn broadcast over station WSPD, Toledo, Ohio, under auspices of Youth and the Nation.

Ladies and Gentlemen: In any fight it is important to know how strong your adversary is. To estimate the strength of an enemy it is necessary to find out about the number of his men and the quality of their arms. But more important than how many men they have or how efficient their guns are, is this consideration: How strong is the enemy's spirit? How strong is their will to win?

If an enemy is inspired by a financial belief in his cause then he is a dangerous enemy.

Attila, the Hun, enemy of the Romans when the Roman Empire was at its height, led but a small band. His men were few in number compared to the vast population of the Roman world. His arms were inferior to the arms of the Roman legions.

But Attila, the Hun, was a fanatic. And his followers burned with an unholy zeal for conquest.

Attilla's Huns Met Firmer Wills

Attila, the Hun, called by the civilized world the Scourge of God, struck terror to the hearts of peace-loving people from the frontiers of China to the frontiers of Gaul. He laid waste 70 flourishing cities in Thrace, Macedon and Greece, became owner of half the world, and at the height of his power led his bloodthirsty fanatics to the gates of Rome itself, the capital of the world.

And when this man died, his followers who had worshipped him as a god when he lived, at his funeral celebration shaved their heads and cut themselves with knives as a demonstration of their devotion.

Such was the spirit of this enemy of Rome, whom history has recorded as the most formidable foe that ever sought to destroy civilization.

My friends, Attila, the Hun, laid waste half of Europe and though he forced his way as far as Rome, he did not capture Rome. His career of plunder was brought to an end by men who burned with a greater zeal than his, by men inspired by high ideals he could never know.

Attila, the Scourge of God, was beaten by men who had faith in God!

Many Court Death As Price of Victory

Fanatics invariably will be victorious until they meet with men who can oppose their ferocious zeal with a higher spirit and a higher faith than theirs.

My friends, there are fanatics today. There are countries that inspire a devotion in the hearts of their people which can match the fanatical zeal of any period in history.

In some countries there are men who vie with one another for the honor of sacrificing their lives on missions of certain death.

So strong is this fanatical zeal that the military strategy of these countries is built up on the willingness their men to accept unhesitatingly an assignment which means sure death.

The suicide air squadrons of Italy and the human torpedoes of Japan are weapons which require for their operation men who have their minds made up to die for their country.

The man who can climb into the cockpit of an airplane loaded with a ton of bombs and who can steer this engine of destruction directly down on the deck of some enemy battleship, knowing that the explosion will destroy not only the target but his own life as well, must be inspired by a passion greater than love of life.

The man who can sit at the controls of a human torpedo and guide it through the water straight for the side of an enemy ship, knowing that the success of his mission will mean his own death, must be inspired by a faith that his death will in some measure help to bring glory to his country.

Only Greater Zeal Can Stop These Men

Countries which can inspire such devotion cannot be stopped by other countries, no matter how large their armies or armaments, if these other countries do not inspire among their people an equal devotion.

My friends, spirit and a will to win determine the victor in any fight.

America today is challenged by Communism. Com Communism. Communism seeks to destroy the government of the United States and seeks to put in its place a soviet government directed from Moscow.

To wage this fight Communism has no great numbers of men. There are not more than 50,000 members in this country. Communism is not backed by extensive resources. They own no chain of newspapers, no big magazines, no radio stations, no elaborate offices.

But the Communists have something more important than numbers and equipment. The Communists have a spirit and a will to win.

The Communists are fanatics. They are passionate devotees of the atheistic religion of Communism. In them is inculcated a hatred of American ideals and traditions. These desciples of Karl Marx are engaged in an unholy crusade to subject the world to the dictatorship of the Third International.

The Communists have consecrated their lives to the hammer and sickle and with the salute of the clenched first they are ready to die in the red cause.

It is this spirit which makes Communism a dangerous enemy. If this spirit of the Communists who seek to destroy America is not opposed by an American spirit, the day will inevitably come when the Communists will sit in the Capitol at Washington.

America Sleeps, As Greed Reaps

My friends, the spirit of Communism is no match for the American spirit. But the American spirit which could defeat Communism is asleep.

The American spirit which gave our forefathers the courage to oppose the seasoned troops of the British Empire, which gave them the faith to last out the winter at Valley Forge, which gave them the inspiration to create the United States of America, this American spirit is asleep.

The American spirit which gave our pioneers the fortitude to face the dust and blazing heat of the desert and conquer the empire of the west, this spirit is asleep.

The American spirit which inspired the patriots of the Civil War to feats of bravery and deeds of heroism in their fight to preserve the Union, that spirit is asleep.

The spirit which founded America, which expanded America, which preserved America is today asleep. That spirit was a fighting spirit, a spirit of great deeds, of magnificent accomplishments, of glorious victories.

Youthful Fighters Nation's Tradition

The American spirit has been the spirit of a youthful nation, the spirit of robust nation, the spirit of a great nation growing ever greater.

The American spirit has been the spirit of a happy people, of a confident people, of a proud people. The American spirit has been a spirit of building and creating. The American spirit has been a spirit of action.

That spirit is asleep.

Over our land is cast the shadow of want in the midst of plenty. A lethargy has settled upon our people. A philosophy of decay, apathy instead of action is the order of the day.

In this nightmare of disintegration, in the midst of confusion, a selfish few engage in an unprincipled scramble for personal power, while the people suffer uselessly.

The American spirit is asleep, but it is not dead.

World War Heroes Not All Dead

American heroism was not dead in the Great war. There were American heroes at Chateau Thierry and St. Mihiel who were as brave as the men who fought at Lexington and Concord. Many of these heroes are alive today.

But this American spirit is smothered by the savage acquisitiveness and greed of a few powerful money makers who put profits above country. These are the same money-makers who made of the World war a gigantic business deal for personal gain while our men faced death in the mud of the trenches.

In our generation the rewards have gone to men who love profits, not to men who love their country.

My friends, the time has come to rouse from our lethargy, to shake off this apathy and to fight for America against the forces of destruction and chaos.

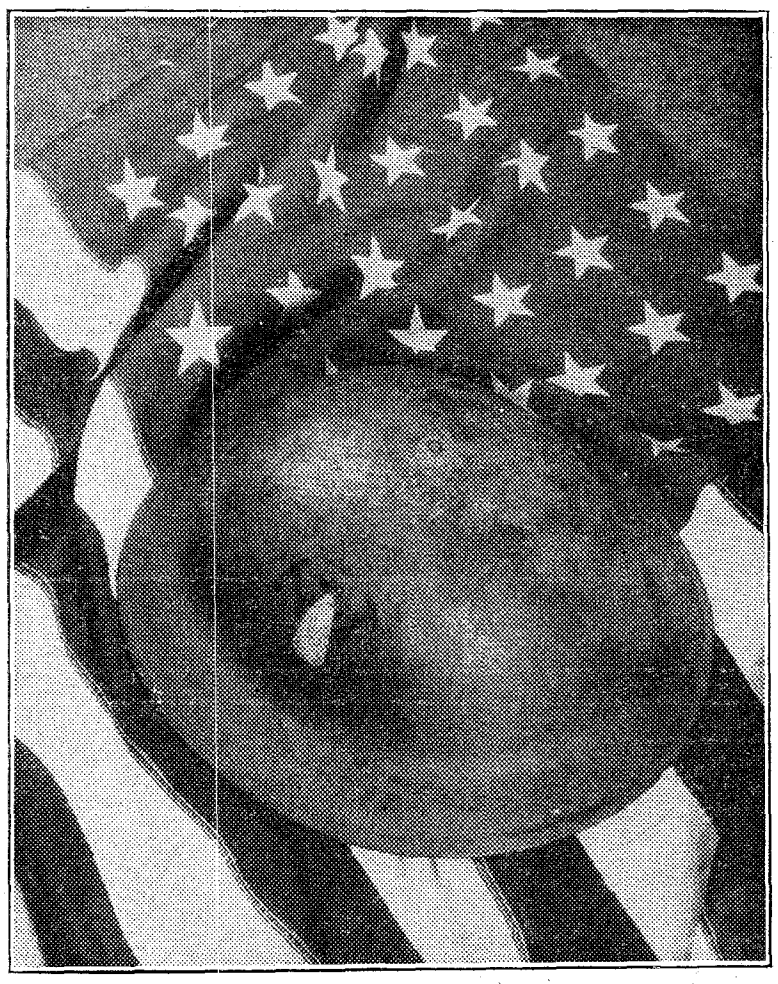
America faces a crisis of dissolution. While a few exploiters feed on our country, the people go in want.

Communism like a vulture circling in the air above its crippled victim, watches its chance to strike at the heart of prostrate America.

These days are a test of our American loyalty, our American courage, our American faith.

America can be saved only by the American spirit. Americ can only be saved by the American people, united for action.

All Heroes Not Dead



Not all of America's heroes died at Chateau Thierry. The spirit of international Communism will be no match for the spirit of America—if ever America awakes.

Coast Speaker Fears Fascist Peril to U. S.

There is more danger from Fascism in this country than there is of Communism and, either one, their purpose is the destruction of democratic forms of government such as we know in the United States.

This statement by Chester H. Rowell, editor of the San Francisco Chronicle, in an address before an open forum at San Diego, Calif., bespeaks the thinking of the strike-bound west coast.

"The Fascist menace is much nearer to us today," said Rowell, "than is any danger of Communism, which has about ceased from the outside. If there is enough economic injustice here, we'll have plenty of home-grown Communism of our own, however.

"Fascism, for practical purposes, is a class war for the dictatorship of big business. Communism, the class war for the dictatorship of labor. Italy, Germany and Russia are actually fighting this class European war in Spain tonight, as a first step in a world war on the same basis."

Youths Unite After Air Talk, Crave Action

Social Justice prints in this issue another broadcast of Youth and the Nation.

Alan Blackburn and Philip Johnson began their series of broadcasts on November 8, 1936, over station WSPD in Toledo, Ohio. So much interest was aroused by their active campaign on the air, that on January 10, in response to thousands of letters, Youth and the Nation held its first public meeting and formed an organization to bear the same name as the radio broadcasts.

Young men of all ages who believed in action rallied to its principles.

Reds Harry Meetings

Youth and the Nation did not hesitate to be outspoken, both over the air and in weekly meetings, against the un-Christian and un-American doctrines of Communism. As a result, Youth and the Nation became the object of Communist vilification.

Organized attempts were made to disrupt public meetings of Youth and the Nation by planting reds in the audience to heckle speakers and consume the time with Communist propaganda.

On February 14, the Youth and the Nation broadcast was mysteriously cut off the air for seven minutes when a power line leading to the transmitting station was "broken." Youth and the Nation has openly accused Communists of perpetrating this act of violence.

The activity of Communists in Toledo has moved Youth and the Nation to plan an American Flag Day parade and mass meeting to be sponsored by the patriotic organizations of Toledo, and to be held on Sunday, June 13, the day before Flag Day which occurs on June 14.

The celebration will be a demonstration of American principles and a protest against the destructive doctrines of Communism.

Call to Patriotism

So well has Marxian internationalism taken hold in this country that great numbers of Americans have learned to scoff at patriotism. These Americans swear that they will not take up arms in defense should America be invaded by an enemy. These Americans refuse to sing the "Star Spangled Banner."

So thoroughly have the Communists weakened the American spirit that it is possible for high officials in our public schools to propose that patriotic songs be banned.

Dr. John L. Tildsley, assistant superintendent of schools in New York City, was reported in the New York Times as saying:

"Patriotic songs have little place in the class room. **We must cease to teach the young that America is the one land of the free and home of the brave."**

When such a statement can be made in this country the American spirit is weak indeed. But the statement was not challenged.

Marxian internationalism, which is the first step toward Communism, is already in the saddle in America today.

At the last convention of a society called the League Against War and Fascism, Dr. Harry F. Ward, a minister of the Gospel and chairman of the convention, declared that it was the policy of the society to refuse to defend America in case of invasion.

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Royal Oak, Mich.

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